Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, A. H. SANBORN, } Editors.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 3 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers

Local Matters.

A New Linotype Machine.

The Mercury Publishing Company has placed an order for a Mergenthaler Linotype of the very latest model, to be delivered and set up in the composing room some time this month. This action was forced because of the rapidly growing business and the scarcity of skilled workers. It is a project that has been under consideration for a long time, however, and the subject has been given careful study.

The new machine is to be a Model 5, the very latest Linotype turned out by the Mergenthaler Company, of which only a very few have as yet been placed on the market. It is a standard machine in every respect, with every attachment to make it strictly up to the minute in all details of machine composition. With this machine, we expect to be able to handle a greatly increased volume of business without increasing the working force.

The machine will be set up in the new room on Mary street which was occupied by the Mercury Publishing Company about a year ago. With windows on two sides and a skylight overhead, the operator will have plenty of natural illumination.

New Year's Day in Newport was observed by a very general closing of places of business with the exception of coal dealers' establishments, these men being kept busily at work all day in order to relieve the actual suffering that was threatened by a lack of coal in the homes. All the dry goods and provision stores, and other miscellaneous establishments were closed throughout the day, and there was a very general air of Sunday quiet everywhere upon the streets. There was very little in the way of festivities, even less than usual, because of the war conditions that now exist. A few organizations kept open house for their members and guests, but even these activities were much curtailed.

Newport may perhaps be the wickedest place in the country, as some of the officers of the administration would have us believe, but it certainly is not the only place where men in uniform can buy liquor, whether from bootleggers or others. On the train due here at 5.00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon there were two different parties of soldiers and sailors who were so much under the influence of liquor that they annoyed other passengers on the train. If they were seen on the street here, Newport probably received all the credit for selling the liquor to them.

The taking off of the 9.08 train out of Newport in the morning will greatly inconvenience the members of the Legislature from this end of Newport County, who generally take this train to reach the State House for the opening of the session. If the 11.10 train goes through on schedule time, it will get the members to Providence just in time for the opening, but during the cold spell at any rate, that train has run late. Some members of the House who took the 11.10 on Wednesday arrived after the House had adjourned.

Inauguration Next Monday.

Mayor Burdick and the new city government will be inaugurated into office with the usual ceremonies on Monday noon, the function being held in the council chamber, which has recently been repaired and thoroughly renovated. The room and corridors will be attractively adorned with flag, palms and potted plants. The inauguration this year will be in the nature of an encore, as there is no change in the office of Mayor nor Board of Aldermen and only a few changes among the councilmen.

The representative council will assemble in the council chamber and will be called to order at 12 o'clock by City Clerk Fullerton, who will call for the credentials of the new members and administer the oath of office. A chairman will be elected, and so far as known there will be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Thomas B. Congdon. He will be sworn in by the city clerk, and will then call for nominations for the office of city clerk, to which Mr. Francis N. Fullerton will undoubtedly be elected and will be sworn in by the chairman.

Mayor Burdick will then be sworn in for the second term by the City Clerk and will in turn administer the oath to the board of aldermen. Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., will invoke the divine blessing and Mayor Burdick will then deliver his inaugural address, which is expected to touch upon a number of matters of great importance to the city. The board of aldermen will retire to its own chamber for organization and the council will proceed with the business of the session. Whether the routine business will be taken up immediately or whether a recess will be taken until afternoon is a matter for the council to decide.

There is a considerable amount of important business to be transacted and some strong remarks are expected. The matter of greatest general interest has to do with the proposed re-organization of the police department. This subject will come up on the reading of the recommendations of the board of aldermen, which will be followed by the draft of an ordinance which has been drawn by that board after long study. Undoubtedly attempts will be made on the floor to amend this ordinance and the matter may take considerable time to decide. The clergymen of the city have taken up the matter, and have sent to each member of the council a request for information as to his stand on the question. Some of the members have replied and some have not. Popular feeling runs very high throughout the city on one side or the other, and some strong charges have been made which may be heard from further on the floor of the council chamber.

There are also on the docket many proposed amendments to various city ordinances which if adopted will effect a raise in salary for a number of officers. Heretofore, the council has generally granted the increases asked for but what it will do this time cannot be foretold. The long list of routine matters to start the municipal year is also on the docket.

After the miscellaneous business is disposed of—and possibly before, if there should be long discussions—the council will adjourn until evening to attend to the business of electing city officers. It is expected that there will be fewer contests for the more important offices this year than usual, and the business of the evening may be completed in record time. The first contest will probably come over the office of street commissioner, for which former Commissioner William Hamilton is a candidate against Mr. John F. Sullivan, the present incumbent.

Train Service Much Reduced.

Owing to war activities and to reduce freight congestion, many passenger trains on the New Haven system are to be taken off. Newport will be considerably affected thereby. The 9.08 a. m. and the 7.15 p. m. trains for Boston are taken off, and the trains leaving Boston at 10.40 a. m. and 8.59 p. m. are also discontinued. This change takes off the trains leaving Providence and connecting for Newport at 11.30 a. m. and 9.30 p. m.

A number of the through trains between New York and Boston are discontinued including the Boston, Pittsburg & St. Louis Express that was put on a short time ago.

The new automobile number plates for 1918 are now required on all motor vehicles, and there has been a brisk demand for them. Some owners have discovered that if they lay their machines up for the winter, they will save money by not taking out the licenses until spring.

The Republicans of Little Compton have nominated Frederick R. Brownell for representative in the General Assembly to succeed Rufus F. Peckham, deceased. The election will take place January 17.

Record-Breaking Cold.

Newport has experienced the most severe spell of winter weather during the past week that can be recalled by the oldest inhabitant, and that breaks all records kept by public or private individuals. The severity of the cold, coupled with the lack of coal, has worked a great hardship on everybody, although there has been little evidence of prolonged suffering. One death was due to the cold, a man named John P. Corbett was found frozen to death in a barn off Stockholm street. He lived in the neighborhood and had been missing from the home of his daughter since the previous Friday night. The body was found in a sitting position on Tuesday afternoon.

Last Sunday morning was the coldest in many years. Thermometers in different parts of the city varied from 8 to 12 degrees below zero, the only pleasing feature of the weather being that there was little wind. Had the cold spell been accompanied by the penetrating wind that often prevails in Newport the suffering must have been much more acute. By Monday morning the temperature had crawled up to where it was only about 4 below, Tuesday morning to 2 above, but by Wednesday morning the patient had a relapse and the zero mark was the best that could be reached in spite of promises of warmer weather from the Weather Bureau.

In consequence of the cold spell much damage has been done to plumbing of all kinds and the plumbers have had much more than they could possibly attend to, with their forces weakened by the call to the service and demand for labor in all quarters. Broken water pipes have caused havoc in many places, while there have been a few instances of heaters bursting under the pressure demanded of them.

Newport has been very fortunate, however, in having had few fires as the result of the cold weather. There have been a few box alarms and several still alarms, but in each case the cause was trivial and little damage has resulted. This was very fortunate for the firemen for it would have been a great hardship to have been compelled to fight a serious fire in the severe cold.

Traffic of all kinds has been greatly impeded because of the cold. The channel between Jamestown and FortGreble has been frozen so that the ferry boat could not make its trips on that side. Trains have been very late, because of the difficulty of making steam in the low temperatures and with probably a poor quality of coal. The trolley cars have been run pretty close to schedule, but even with the heat turned on the temperatures inside have been very uncomfortable.

Some splendid ice has been secured by the smaller dealers, and ice cream manufacturers, but the water in the pond is so low that the Newport Ice Company has not attempted to harvest a crop. In addition to the low water, there is a great scarcity of labor for the harvesting. At Jamestown, the ice men are busy and are putting in a great crop, but it is mighty cold work.

By Thursday morning the temperature had risen a little, but only a little, thermometers indicating about 10 degrees above zero at 7.00 o'clock. A light snow had fallen during the night and continued intermittently throughout the day, accompanied by a penetrating wind that shifted to all points of the compass. Although the temperature was higher than it had been for several days, the air was more penetrating than when the mercury was below zero, and it was more difficult to heat the houses. Friday morning there was another drop to only three above.

It is now very difficult for vessels of any kind to penetrate the ice on the upper bay, and even in the lower bay some channels are closed entirely. The steamer General has been obliged to suspend her schedule because of the ice in Wickford harbor, and the ferryboat Sagamore on the Bristol Ferry line has also been compelled to suspend. The latter vessel ran intermittently on Wednesday, but the trip was a difficult one, and when it was seen that there was danger of her becoming frozen in the ice, the trips were suspended.

The New York boats have experienced much difficulty in getting to and from Fall River, and the channel is likely to be closed at any time. Coal barges will not be likely to go up the bay again until the ice breaks up, which will add to the fuel difficulty up the river.

The consumption of coal in Newport has of course been greatly increased because of the cold spell and the necessity for driving fires continually. In consequence the shortage has been aggravated, and a serious situation is again at hand. The local coal administrator, Dr. Beck, is trying to have the churches arrange for union services in order to conserve coal, and there is considerable talk of closing the theatres for a like purpose. The coal supply of the illuminating station is again getting low, and it is probable that the Government will be asked to loan another supply to keep the plant running until its orders can be filled from the mines.

In the midst of the coldest weather in Newport's history it is interesting to read that certain parts of the West are having the warmest January weather on record. It may get here some time.

General Assembly

The opening of the January session of the General Assembly on Tuesday was attended by little formality. On account of the fact that this is the second year of the present Assembly, there were no inaugural ceremonies and no officers to be elected. In the absence of Lieutenant Governor San Boucl Senator Smith of Barrington acted as president of the Senate and presided in Grand Committee, where Governor Beeckman presented his annual message to the Legislature. There was a smaller attendance than usual, and the inaugural festivities were lacking.

Considerable business has been introduced, among the new measures being some of real importance. Senator Troy presented the usual amendment to the constitution for the abolishment of the property qualification, but Senator Aldrich got in two other resolutions ahead of it, one of which concerns property qualification and the other being an amendment to prevent members of the General Assembly from holding other State office. Bills have been introduced in both Houses providing for a new State militia to act as home guard, and other matters in connection with the war.

A number of appointments have been sent by Governor Beeckman and have been confirmed by the Senate. Among them is that of Dr. Carroll H. Ricker of New Shoreham to succeed the late Dr. John C. Champlin as medical examiner in that part of the Newport district. Other appointments of interest to this section include Michael M. Van Beuren of Middletown to succeed the late William Clarence Peckham as member of the State Board of Roads; Miss Charlotte Burleigh and Miss Harriet E. Thomas of Newport as members of the board of visitors to institutions where women are confined; Dr. William S. Greene of Newport as member of the board of registration in dentistry; George R. Lawton of Tiverton as member of the State returning board; Harry I. Richmond of Little Compton, as member of the sidepath commission.

The Providence Journal Almanac.

The Providence Journal Almanac for 1918 is as usual a very handy volume to have at hand for reference throughout the year. The Almanac for the present year is in many respects a great improvement over some previous years, in that it appears to be an entirely home product, and therefore of especial value to Rhode Islanders. It has been compiled with the intention of furnishing information that would interest the home people, and in this has been entirely successful. Much data compiled by the Providence Journal staff regarding the activities of the German propagandists in this country furnishes a valuable and interesting section of the book. Statistics regarding election returns in Rhode Island, and athletic records of the year are conveniently arranged for those interested in study of these subjects. There is a great deal of information in a very compact form contained within the covers of the Journal Almanac for 1918.

Some Notoriety.

The name of Joseph P. Cotton, a Newport boy, is being used quite extensively at the hearing in Washington on the shipping scandal cases. Admiral Bowles testified that the government paid a $400,000 fee to one brokerage firm, and that Joseph P. Cotton as attorney for the Emergency Fleet Corporation negotiated the contract for sixteen ships for the Sloan Corporation under which the government has to spend some eight millions of dollars. It was also testified that Cotton was counsel for the Alaskan Engineering Commission which negotiated the purchase of the Alaskan Northern Railroad for $1,150,000. Admiral Bowles stated that Joseph P. Cotton, who made these contracts is no longer with the Shipping Board, but is with the Food Administration. Senator Nelson of Minnesota sarcastically remarked: "Maybe that explains why coal and everything else is so high." It would seem that Cotton has been a live wire in many big government contracts.

Sergeants Charles L. Sherman, William Norman Sayer, and Robert A. Ebbs of this city have been selected from the 301st Engineers at Camp Devens to attend the Engineer Officers Training School at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Many changes have been made recently among the Y. M. C. A. secretaries assigned to duty at the various army and navy stations in this vicinity.

Reception to Governor Beeckman.

Governor Beeckman and the governors of the five other New England States were the guests at a reception tendered to Governor Beeckman upon his return from the front by the Town Criers of Rhode Island at Elks Auditorium in Providence on Thursday. Mrs. Beeckman was also present and, like the Governor, was given a great ovation. Mayor Burdick of Newport and the Mayors of the other Rhode Island cities were present as guests. Mayor Gainer of Providence delivered the address of welcome, and was followed by Governor Beeckman, who told of his experiences abroad and the steps that are necessary for the United States to win the war. Addresses were made by all the other Governors.

Probation Officer Topham's Annual Report.

Walter R. Wightman, Esq.,
State Probation Officer,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:—

During the year 1917, in Newport County, there were sixty-four persons placed on probation in my custody as follows:—Juveniles, seventeen; men, forty-seven.

The disposition of the cases was as follows:—Cases discontinued: juveniles, none; men, four. Cases pending: juveniles, fourteen; men, thirty-six. Cases surrendered for sentence, juveniles, three; men, seven.

Two boys who were placed on probation were committed to the Sockanosset School, to be detained there for six months.

Two boys who were before the Juvenile Court were adjudged guilty and from information given to the Court by the boys' parents and others were sentenced to the Sockanosset School during their minority.

Two men, non-residents, were sent out of the State without any expense to the State.

Two hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($202.90) have been collected in small instalments for the payment of costs of Court and for fines.

During the year nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars ($997.00) have been collected from non-support probationers for the benefit of their families.

During the year a number of juvenile cases have been investigated and without petition and summons being issued have been adjusted satisfactorily.

Of the old cases, eighty-two are still pending: juveniles, thirty-six; men, forty-six. Discontinued: juveniles, twenty; men, twenty-six; women, one. Surrendered for sentence: juveniles, four; men, seven.

On January 1, 1918, there were fifty juveniles and eighty-two men on probation in my custody; total, one hundred and thirty-two.

Respectfully submitted,
THEOPHILUS TOPHAM,
Assistant Probation Officer.

Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The officers for 1918 were installed Tuesday night by District Deputy Grand Master James J. Ritchie. The officers are:

Noble Grand—Edward L. Potter.
Vice Grand—Henry C. Bennett.
Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Treasurer—J. Roswell Chase, P. G.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith, P. G.
Appointed officers:
Warden—John McCracken.
Conductor—John T. Rutledge.
R.S. to N.G.—John K. McAlpine.
L.S. to N.G.—Arthur F. Nelson.
R.S. to V.G.—Charles S. Crandall, P. G.
L.S. to V.G.—Harry S. Conklin.
L.S.S.—Antone Christison.
R.S.S.—Lester MacLellan.
Inside Guard—George McCarthey.
Outside Guard—Fred Goodwin.
Chaplain—Arthur K. Speers.

Mineola Council, D. of P.

Prophetess—Selma McGrail.
Pocahontas—Elizabeth Wilson.
Wenonah—Alice Pinkham.
Powhattan—Frank Pinkham.
Keeper of Records—Ellen Parrott.
Keeper of Wampum—Anna Frasch.
Collector of Wampum—Elizabeth Goss.
Trustee—Frank Pinkham.

Mercury Almanac is Out.

Newport Herald.

The Newport Mercury almanac has arrived at the Herald office again, and it is very welcome. It has been growing better and better each year and consequently more and more useful, and now it is almost indispensable as an almanac everywhere where one is thought to be needed. Its anniversary items are of much interest especially its one year and fifty year anniversary notes.

Its high and low water statements are also especially useful to Newport as they mark the high and low water periods right in the bay. This year, as usual, the almanac is decorated with some very attractive Newport pictures and in this respect it may be said that the almanac typographically is an excellent example of the fine art of printing.

The Mercury Almanac for 1917, in its weather conditions predicted something over a year ago, said for last week Friday "Real winter is near." Friday was somewhat mild compared with what has come since, but most of us would not care to have real winter any nearer than it has been for the past seven days.



MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The schools of the town, with the exception of the Berkeley and the Elephant, re-opened on Wednesday after the holidays. Owing to the condition of the pipes in the two schools mentioned it was not considered safe to start fires during the severe weather. They will open Monday next, January 7th.

Aquidneck Grange held its closing meeting for the year on Thursday of last week. Past Master John Hazelton, whose term as director from this Grange to the Newport County Farm Bureau had expired, was re-appointed for 1918.

By a vote of the Grange, Col. Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth Grange, who is the Newport County Deputy, will be invited to install the new officers. He will be assisted by Mrs. Sherman. The Portsmouth Grange Degree Team will also be invited to confer the third and fourth degrees upon a class of six on January 24th.

Following degree work, when three candidates received the first and second degrees, Miss Marie Vanicek, assisted by her brother, Mr. V. G. Vanicek, conducted a "Christmas party" comprising various games. The next meeting, January 10th, will be devoted to the installation.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. F. Corey (Miss Ruth McAdams Inglis of Fall River) who were recently married at the Methodist Parsonage by Rev. Geo. W. Manning, have gone to housekeeping in one of the B. W. H. Peckham cottages on Honeyman Hill. Mr. Corey, who is at the Training Station, is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving A. Corey of Middletown.

The churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross held their Christmas festival jointly on Friday last at Holy Cross Guild House following a short religious service at the Holy Cross church near by.

Mr. Arthur S. Roberts, a master at St. George's School, conducted a service of morning prayer at the Berkeley Memorial chapel on Sunday last and on next Sabbath, Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., will be in charge. The rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, who is spending the holidays in North Carolina, his former home, expects to officiate on January 13th. During his absence no evening meetings have been held Sunday at the Berkeley Parish House.

The Paradise Club held a New Year's Social on Wednesday, Mrs. Harry E. Peckham acting as the hostess.

DEATH OF MRS. PIERCE.

Mrs. Mary A. (Perkins) Pierce, who for many years had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham on Wapping Road, passed away suddenly early Friday morning last of heart failure, due to the infirmities of age, as she was in her 88th year. She had been about the house every day as usual, although had been getting gradually more feeble. She was widely known, both here and in Boston, having been a woman of unusual ability, generous sympathy and benevolence.

Mrs. Pierce was of the staunch, capable, New England type, a native of Freedom, Maine, and was the fourth of the seven children of Stephen and Rachel (Courtland) Perkins. Her early life was spent in Maine. After her marriage in 1855 to Dr. Abraham P. Pierce, a prominent Boston physician, she did much public and philanthropic work, as the doctor and his wife entertained extensively and were very public spirited and generous. Many institutions and people owed their success in life to their encouragement and financial aid. Dr. and Mrs. Pierce were among the pioneers and believers in Christian Spiritualism and as such did much to comfort others. There were three children, two of whom survive, Eugene Davenport Pierce, for many years the head bookkeeper at the Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, and Lilla Phillips, wife of Elisha Angell Peckham of Middletown. There are also two grandchildren, one great grandchild, and one brother, Aaron Perkins of Bangor, Maine. Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, Rev. George W. Manning officiating. The interment on Monday was at Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass., where Rev. Edward E. Wells conducted the committal service.

Constabulary Called for Action.

The Newport Constabulary was ordered to assemble at the Court House on Friday evening, when action was planned to recruit a company for the new State militia which will probably be called upon to guard the restricted zone against alien enemies or other suspicious characters.

It is planned to have two companies of the new organization in Newport, one of which will be formed from the Newport Artillery Company, and the other from the Newport Constabulary if enough volunteers can be obtained. In the absence of the Rhode Island National Guard, which was long since called into the Federal service, the State needs the services of these militia organizations as a home guard.

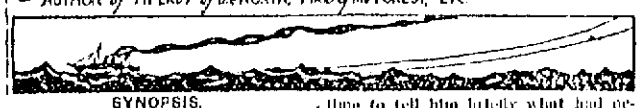
"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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AUTHOR of "MY LADY of the NORTH," "MAID of the FOREST," ETC.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Robert Hollis, one-time sea captain, who tells the story, is a guest on Gerald Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown, aboard.

CHAPTER II—Hollis, the next night, succeeds in having an interview with the woman. She merely tells him her name is Vera.

CHAPTER III—Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool.

CHAPTER IV—The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party.

CHAPTER V—Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat.

CHAPTER VI—Hollis and Vera become friendly, though he is unaware of her identity.

CHAPTER VII—McCann refuses to submit to Hollis' authority, and the latter enforces it.

CHAPTER VIII—The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard.

CHAPTER IX—The Indian Chief has recently been struck by lightning and is almost a wreck. All the officers are dead. Hollis meets the owner, who tells him the vessel has a cargo of ammunition, consigned to the German government.

CHAPTER X—Hollis consents to take charge of ship and continue voyage. Vera recognizes an old friend in Robert Bascom, owner of the Indian Chief. Bascom and McCann are deadly enemies.

CHAPTER XI—Dissatisfaction among the crew quickly develops, and Hollis selects his officers.

CHAPTER XII—McCann wants to return to New York, and tries to corrupt crew.

CHAPTER XIII—Hollis finds himself forced to confine McCann to a cabin.

CHAPTER XIV—Vera and Hollis agree that for Bascom's sake the ship must be taken to its destination. Hollis learns that Vera is Gerald Carrington's daughter.

CHAPTER XV—The crew, realizing danger of capture by allied warships, evince disinclination to continue voyage.

CHAPTER XVI—Leaders of the crew disarm Hollis and make him a prisoner.

CHAPTER XVII—In a fight with the mutineers Hollis is badly hurt. On recovering consciousness he realizes that he must subdue, though, being the only navigator on board, he is in position to make terms with McCann. He is made a prisoner.

CHAPTER XVIII—Vera pretends to agree to McCann's plans, to Hollis' wonder.

CHAPTER XIX—Hollis escapes from confinement and reaches the deck to find the Indian Chief has been stopped by a French warship.

CHAPTER XX—McCann succeeds in deceiving commander of warship, which goes on its way. Hollis is recaptured.

CHAPTER XXI—Vera and Hollis reach understanding by which they will outwit McCann.

CHAPTER XXII—Vera acknowledges her love for Hollis. McCann, Hollis, "Liverpool Red," and the leaders of the mutiny have a conference.

CHAPTER XXIII—Hollis realizes that McCann and his followers are preparing to abandon the ship.

CHAPTER XXIV—Vera releases Hollis and he frees the men loyal to him, who had been confined by McCann.

CHAPTER XXV—McCann seeks to compel Vera to go with him in the small boat, but the girl is rescued by Hollis. McCann and his followers escape.

CHAPTER XXVI—Hollis and the few men who remained loyal successfully navigate the ship through a storm. They overtake the vessel's boats, in extreme peril.

CHAPTER XXVII—McCann and his followers, after agreeing to recognize Hollis' authority are allowed the freedom of the ship. Dubois, a sailor, is found murdered, stabbed from behind.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Maniac on Board.

The horror with which she looked into my face held me speechless. Could it be possible that she suspected, knew, the perpetrator of this crime—that she sought to shield him?

"You searched the cabin? You found no one?"

"Only Dade sound asleep in the steward's stateroom. I awoke him, and left him on watch below."

"There was no one hiding in any of the staterooms? You tried the doors?"

"They were all empty. Mr. Bascom's door was the only one locked."

"You—you made him open?"

"No; why disturb him?"

She drew a quick breath, her eyes on my face.

"You—you have not seen Philip Bascom lately?"

"No, not since we had supper together."

"You saw nothing strange then in his actions, or words?"

"Why nothing that I remarked. He seemed absent as usual; more haggard, and nervous possibly, but he spoke cheerfully enough. What can you mean?"

"Oh, I do not really know; perhaps I ought not to say such a thing. I meant to have spoken to you about it before, but so much happened, I forgot. I—I suspect Philip Bascom is insane."

"Insane! Good heavens! why do you say that?"

"He has talked to me so strangely. He—he frightened me, and I was hardly able to quiet him."

"And you suspect he killed Dubois?"

"Who else could it have been?"

There was no answer possible. Every other man on board was already accounted for. The truth was borne in upon me irresistibly. I called Leayord.

The mate thrust his head over the forward rail.

"Do you know if Masters is in the engineroom?"

"I think he is, sir."

"Then call down, and have him send White on deck immediately; and pass the word forward to have Mr. Olson come here."

"Aye, aye, sir; is there anything wrong?"

"I will explain presently; just now I want you to remain in charge of the deck."

[illegible] feet, and I barely had time to tell him briefly what had occurred, when White emerged through the deck opening and reported, his eyes blinking in the bright light, and his face grimy with coal.

"You wanted me, sir?" he asked, with no blunter in the gruff voice.

"Aye, White; you possess the strength and nerve for this sort of job. Miss Carrington here suspects that the owner of this ship has lost his mind. I just found Dubois lying on the cabin deck murdered—"

"Dubois, sir?"

"Yes; he had been stabbed in the back."

"And you believe the owner did it?"

"There is no one else on board who could. He is locked in his stateroom, and we've got to get him out. Come on now, both of you."

I led the way down the stairs in no pleasant frame of mind. An insane man running free aboard, animated by a desire to kill, added to my other responsibilities, increased our dangers manifold. The cabin seemed so dark after the brightness of the deck above, that I grasped the stair rail and advanced almost blindly. I had reached the center of the cabin before my eyes discerned that there were two bodies outstretched on the deck instead of one. I involuntarily shrank back, gripping the sleeve of White's shirt, and pointing.

"Look here! there are two bodies; m—he has gotten Dade also."

The sailor sprang past me, and dropped to his knees.

"Aye, it's Dade, and the poor cuss is done for, sir—it's another knife thrust in the back."

"And no longer any doubt who did it," echoed Olson, "for there's not another man aboard been aft."

"Right you are," I said, gripping myself ready to act. "And we must get him at once. Come on, both of you; if there's a fight it may take the three of us. He has a knife and there was a gun in his drawer."

The door of Bascom's stateroom was closed, and I grasped the knob with no thought it would yield to my fingers.

But it did, and I almost fell forward into the room, catching myself, and darting about. The last gleam of the sun streamed in through the stern ports, and every object within was clearly revealed at a glance. The man was not there. I drew back the cur-



I Almost Fell Forward Into the Room.

tains concealing the bath, but the space was empty; only one of the round ports was partially open, the aperture far too small to admit the passage of a body. The bed had not been slept in, and was neatly made; one drawer of the desk stood open, and papers were scattered on the rug beneath; a chair was overturned on the deck; a chest in one corner had been rummaged, its contents flung aside. My eyes fell on White, his mouth open, his face grotesque in its coating of coal dust.

"Hanged if he ain't got away, sir," he blurted out, "but he never went overboard through that port—a cat couldn't ha' done it."

"No, he's aboard all right," I coincided. "But where? and for what purpose? There is no knowing what a man in his state of mind may do. Good heavens! he could wreck the ship. Get a light, White—take the cabin lantern. Olson and I will have to look behind these doors first, and then we'll explore between decks."

We found nothing, not the slightest trace of the fugitive. Beyond doubt he had gone forward, either seeking to escape, or with the thought that he could attain the deck through some opening amidships. I was cool enough by now to realize the peril we faced between decks, searching for the madman, whom we might encounter at any moment.

"Run on deck, White," I ordered, "and pick up a couple of marling spikes. I have a revolver. Tell Mr. Leayord the situation, and have him keep his eyes open. Better have him warn McCann, and Miss Carrington had best remain near the wheel until we get our hands on this fellow. Hurry back now."

Olson and I remained motionless, our eyes on the black opening leading forward, the dim rays of the lantern falling on the ghastly faces of the two dead men outstretched on the deck. It was a gruesome spot, and my heart was beating like a triphammer. I made sure my revolver was loaded, dropping the weapon into a jacket pocket. White rejoined us, grasping the spikes, one of which he passed over to Olson, who tested the weight in his hand.

"Quiet as a June mornin' up there, sir," he announced, squinting about. "There ain't nobody seen nuthin' of no maniac. I reckon yer better let Olson carry the lantern, so you and I can be sorter free to grip the chap; we're bigger than the mate."

"From what I've seen of Olson he'll do his share of the fighting," I answered, knowing the Swede to be hot-tempered, and touchy about his size. "However, one will have to carry it."

"It's all right, sir," said Olson quietly. "I'll hold the glim, but if that big duffer doesn't stand up to the job, I'll bust glass an' all over his head."

We certainly made a thorough search of it. I doubt if a stray rat got by us without being seen, but from the after-cabin to the engineroom ladder we found no trace of Bascom; no indication even that he had ever passed that way. The effort to locate Bascom's hiding place was absolutely vain—the cunning of the madman overcame our diligence and wit; he had disappeared as though swallowed by the sea, leaving not so much as a clue behind.

Beyond the hole leading to the engineroom below, our advances were blocked by a steel bulkhead, watertight, pierced by a single door, to be sure, but this was closed and locked securely. "Is there any communication between the forecastle and the hold, White?" I asked, staring helplessly at the steel barrier.

"No, sir; the fo'castle is all above deck."

"How was this door manipulated? Do either of you know?"

"Well, I had charge o' loadin' the after-hold, sir," said Olson, scratching his head trying to remember. "That door never was opened but once, when Captain Hadley tested it before we left Baltimore, or maybe after we got out in the Chesapeake. I think it was opened an' shut from the bridge, Mr. Hollis."

"That is the usual arrangement, but there is a slot here for a key; still the door is steel, and it looks too heavy for any one man to operate."

I leaned over, and looked down into the lighted engineroom at the bottom of the shaft. All I could see was a great wheel steadily turning.

"Masters."

The engineer stepped into view, and peered up into the darkness; he appeared burly and shapeless.

"That you, captain?"

"Yes, Bascom, the owner's gone crazy, and has hidden himself somewhere on board."

"Well, I'll be swamped! Can't you find him?"

"Not yet; we've searched every place aft. He hasn't visited you?"

"Not to my knowledge, Tony is back in the storeroom; I'll ask him."

The three of us clung to the ladder racing down, the light from the lantern revealing our faces. Masters was not gone a moment, but his voice had changed.

"Tony's killed, sir," he called up excitedly. "He's lying on the coal in number one bunker, cut in the back with a knife."

The words were not out of his mouth before we were scrambling down. But our haste gained us nothing. The only trail Bascom had left was the dead Italian, stretched out in the half emptied coal bunker, his lips closed forever. It was a knife thrust which had killed him—just such a thrust as had done for his two mates in the cabin above; but the madman had disappeared. However, here was proof positive that the fellow was still on board; still hiding between decks. He had not reached the open, or flung himself into the sea. Masters could tell us nothing; he had heard no sound, seen no shadow. He had been oiling the machinery, and a mate could have slipped down the ladder unobserved, and escaped again in the same way. There was no other entrance to the engineroom; the forward bulkhead was solid; there were two ventilator shafts, but neither was large enough for the passage of a man's body, and the coal chute was kept closed, and locked at sea. Nevertheless I had these examined, determined to take no chances, and our lantern penetrated every inch of the engineroom and coal bunkers. At the end, utterly baffled, White gave vent to an oath.

"It beats me, sir," he confessed hoarsely, "unless it's a spook we're a-huntin' for."

"I wish it was; the trouble is it is a man, and a mighty dangerous one. Well, he's not down here, and he must have gone back by way of the ladder. The fellow has either found some means of getting into the hold, or else he's managed to slip on deck and perhaps is hidden in the forecastle—no one messes there now?"

"No, sir."

"Then let's have a look up above; come on, men."

"Yer ain't goin' ter leave me down [illegible] are yer, captain?" questioned Masters anxiously, "with Tony lying' dead in there, an' a murderer prowlin' about?"

"He'll not be down here again, but I suppose you must have a fireman—White, you better stay."

"'Tain't no job I like, sir; I shoveled coal here already for eight hours."

"I'll tackle it, sir," interrupted Olson quietly. "That big boob would throw a fit down here every time he saw a shadow. After you get those hatches off send him in on top o' the cargo. There'd be no danger o' his gettin' hurt if Bascom was a hidin' there."

"Yer a dirty liar! I ain't no more afraid than you are!"

"Then why don't you stay here?"

"I'm plumb tired out shovelin'."

"That will do, men," I broke in sternly. "There will be work enough, and maybe fighting enough for both of you. As long as you have volunteered, Olson, you may take a turn down here, and White will go with me. Keep a sharp eye out, you men below."

The two of us clambered up the iron ladder, the sailor with the lantern in his hand, the marling spike thrust into his belt. I tested the bulkhead door again as we came to it, but it seemed as solid as the steel wall itself, and thoroughly satisfied that it had not been opened since the ship sailed, we mounted to the open deck.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Work of a Fiend.

In spite of what I knew; of the horror and tragedy I had just left behind; the unspeakable terror of feeling that somewhere aboard, hidden in some black corner, lurked an irresponsible being, with murder in his crazed brain; a being devoid of all impulse, save the frenzy of hate, the desire for destruction, yet the sight of that cool, silent deck, already darkened by the gathering shadows of night, instantly calmed me, and brought back my powers of reasoning. The man was not aft; then he must be forward. It was impossible to hide long on shipboard in the face of an intelligent search. Of one thing I was decided—if the fellow had, indeed, succeeded in slipping forward unobserved, he was never to be permitted to return aft again unseen. I would, first of all, see to it that the decks were guarded, and then the rest of us would hunt him in his hole.

"White, you remain here in front of the cabin, and keep your eyes open. Don't let a shadow get past you aft; you understand?"

"Aye, sir."

"Give me the lantern. There is no knowing what that fellow may do; he might fire the ship, or wreck the engines, unless we get him in time."

"You think he's forward, sir?"

"Where else can he be? I'll put another man at the mainmast, and then run him down."

Leayord, attracted by the gleam of the lantern, leaned out over the poop rail.

"That you, captain? Have you got Bascom yet?"

"No; he has managed to escape, and got forward, but not without leaving another victim behind. Tony Rapello is dead in the stokehole."

"The bloody villain! How did he ever get out of there?"

"Which is more than I can figure out; stole on deck, probably, and then slipped along in the rail shadow. Where is McCann?"

"Just gone forward to fix the ridin' lamps."

"All right; sing out to him to keep his eyes on the deck. There doesn't seem to be a great deal of wind; or sea, Mr. Leayord; do you imagine Miss Carrington could hold the wheel for half an hour?"

"I don't see no reason why she shouldn't, sir; I've seen her do it in worse weather."

"Then ask her, please; I'm likely to need both of you if we round up that fellow. He's crazy and armed, and sure to fight hard. Pick up any weapon you can find, and come down here."

They were beside me almost instantly, eagerly questioning as to what had occurred below, their faces expressive of the deep horror both felt at the situation in which we found ourselves. Under other conditions I know I should have felt sincere sympathy for the suddenly stricken Bascom. His former friendship with Vera, what I knew of his misfortunes, the very conception of the man's character which I had formed myself during our brief acquaintance on board, all tended to make the man an object of pity. The murders he had committed were but the result of a diseased brain, the sudden snapping of responsibility. I could not hate the man, or seek him evil—but I could dread him. That was the whole of it—dread! Here was a man crazed, murderously insane, who had safely tasted blood, whose insanity had been caused by fear, and brooding over a great wrong. In his disordered brain a mad, desperate desire for revenge had overshadowed all else. To obtain this no deed was impossible, no crime too hideous. And this creature was hidden somewhere between decks, and, unless discovered and made captive, held in his hands the fate of every soul on board. The thought of what he might do during the black darkness of the night terrorized me. At any cost we must have him within our control; we dare not even wait to hope that the man might reveal himself—we must go after him, crawling in the dark, stealing within crevice and cavity, until we uncovered his hiding place.

I explained this quickly to the two men, hiding none of my own fear, but making them comprehend the desperate need of thorough and ceaseless search. The look on their faces evidenced that my words had gone home.

"He's forward, sir; that's clear enough," insisted Leayord. "We'll nab the fellow in the fo'castle yonder accordin' to my notion. What do yer say, Red?"

"That's how I lay it out," coincided the big sailor, clinching and unclinching his hands. "He sure ain't aft; that ain't no way I know how he could git into the hold with the hatches down; so that ain't nothin' left except the fo'castle, an' the forepeak. We'll find the cuss that all right, sir."

Their confidence had its effect on me.

"Good; White and McCann will guard every inch of the deck, while we take the forecastle first. Bring the lantern, Leayord."

The door was two-thirds shut, and we slid it wide open to gain entrance, feeling our way cautiously down the steps. The place had never been a sea-parlor, but now, deserted by the crew, it presented as dismal a scene, in the dim light of the lantern, as ever I put my foot into. The air was foul with bilge-water, while rotting garments hung to the beams above, or were strewn along the deck. The shadows were grotesque and hideous, and much of the space was cluttered up by discarded sea boots, battered chests and miscellaneous riffraff which the men had left behind in their flight. I stopped at the foot of the steps, but Leayord and Red advanced to the tier of bunks, the former lifting the lantern, while the latter took survey within each. We found no trace of Bascom, but at that I was glad enough to be back again on the open deck, breathing in the fresh night air. It was like a tonic.

The paintroom and the forepeak came next, and I explored the latter myself, as there was scarcely room in



I Stopped at the Foot of the Steps.

the narrow space for even one to creep about. Pushing the lantern before me, every nerve aleping like a copper wire, I crawled out at last, dripping with perspiration, and as black as though I had been for half a day in the coal hole. To Leayord's inquiries I could only shake my head.

"Well, sir," he said obstinately, "I'm a sailorman, but I never did believe in ghosts, an' I ain't a-goin' fer ter believe in 'em now. It warn't no spooks what did this job. This yere Bascom was a sure enough human the last time I put eyes on him, an' I don't reckon he's changed much since, 'cept maybe in his line o' hirdins; do you, sir?"

"He's flesh and blood, all right, if that is what you mean; only insanity makes them cunning."

"That's what I said to Red here while you was crawling 'round in the forepeak, lappin' up bilge-water. He reckoned it might o' been a ghost a doin' these things; but I claimed that ghosts don't shove knives into sailormen; leastways I never heard o' none that did. So it naturally stands to reason, sir, that this blooming lunatic is still aboard somewhere."

He leaned forward, striking one hand on the other to better express his argument. I was thinking, paying little attention to his words, my eyes unconsciously viewing the ship aft. The deck was so wrapped in gloom that outside the radius of our lantern I could perceive no movement, not even determine the presence of the two men left on guard. The two masts, with their heavy spars, rose all below into dense shadow, but beyond, on the poop, the faint rays of the binnacle lamp reflected softly on the face of the girl at the wheel, making her appear almost as a vision. The sight for an instant fascinated me.

"Ain't that so, sir?"

"Why, yes, Leayord; I am unable to see it any other way—but where?"

"Well, there ain't but one place aboard unexplored, sir. Hanged if I know how he ever got there, but he's either there, overboard, or aloft; or else I've got to take off my hat to Red here, an' acknowledge it's a real ghost we've got aboard the old hooker."

"The cargo hold?"

"Aye, aye; I'm for takin' off the hatches, and letting a man or two creep down there; we've got to find out where that devil is."

There was no answering his logic, and a determination to complete the job was already in my own mind.

"Get the tarpaulin out of the way, Liverpool," I said sharply, throwing the lantern where the light was needed. "Cut it loose, man; don't waste time with the lashings; there's plenty of spare canvas in the saltroom. What's stowed first below, Mr. Leayord?"

"That's the devil of it, sir," he replied soberly. "I never told you, for I didn't see no cause. There was a lot o' boxes come on board, sir, maybe a thousand of 'em, the ends clamped with iron, an' they was almighty heavy. We had to lead 'em with the donkey engine, an' most of 'em were dumped in just below the main hatch."

"Do you know what they contained?"

"Mr. Bascom told me they was army stoves, sir, and maybe he thought they was, for he seemed sure about it; but along at the last the hook slipped off one of them, an' the box dropped about thirty feet, smashin' the whole end in—it was plumb full o' loaded shells."

"Loaded shells?"

"That's what; there was powder enough scattered about there ter blow the whole ship to Hades an' back."

"No doubt other explosives are aboard. The greater reason for us to lay hands on Bascom. Take hold there with Red and help rip up that tarpaulin; now get the point of this capstan bar under the hatch closings; here's your lever—it'll take the weight of the three of us to move the iron—now, heave ho!"

We bent to it, exerting every ounce of strength, encouraged by the fact that the heavy hatch yielded to our combined effort, and began to move, to lift over the grooves, and shove back slightly. With no other thought but to gain opening enough for another insertion of the lever, we bent to the task. Something caught, rendering the great iron lid immovable.

"White," I called, "come over here, and give us a hand."

I heard him patter across the deck in his bare feet, but before he reached the bar, the fellow stopped, staring at the narrow opening, and sniffing like a pointer dog.

"Lay hold!" I called out angrily. "The weight is breaking our backs."

"But there's fire below, sir," he roared excitedly. "That's smoke a-risin' out the hatch—the cargo's afire!"

I saw it now, and so did Red, and the mate—a thin, circling vapor barely perceptible in the night, curling up through the hole we had succeeded in forcing. For an instant I hardly knew it as smoke, but the fresh draught of air had already worked its miracle, and the wisp thickened as I stared into a threatening black coil, darting up-

ward into our very faces. I dropped, upon my knees, shading my mouth as best I might, and sought to peer down into the black void between decks. Away forward a red eye winked out of the darkness, then another, and a third. I leaped to my feet, realizing there was no hope, nothing we could do but get away alive—and, if we were even to do this, every second was worth a king's ransom.

"She's afire forward!" I exclaimed, striving to control my voice. "That is where the fellow was, and he's done the job; there's no stopping her now."

"There's plenty of hose forward."

"But the donkey engine is not connected, and we dare not take chances with all those explosives below. Heavens, man, we may go sky high any second. Don't stand talking; get over the dinghy. It's the only boat we have; haul her aft and swing her to these falls below the after-hatch—that will give us a chance to get away, perhaps. Jump now, the three of you. No! wait! Red and Leayord can rig the boat, and I'll give you a hand when you hook on. McCann, get a bunker of water in, and some biscuits, we'll have no time for anything else. Hurry men! there's flame breaking through now!"

There was a red serpent, sticking its ugly head up the hatch opening, the ghastly light glimmering in our faces. The men seemed fairly paralyzed at this sudden outburst of new horror, but I drove them, even using hands and feet in my mad desire for action.

"Aft with it now—aft with it. All will be a mass of flames sunkship in five minutes. Is there water in that keg, McCann? Then throw it in!—now the biscuits. Miss Carrington—Vera!"

"Yes, Captain Hollis."

"Can you hold to the wheel a few moments longer?—till I come for you?"

"Yes."

"Call down the tube to the engineroom; tell Masters and Olson to come on deck at once—as quick as they can foot the ladder."

"Yes, sir."

The cool quietness of her voice calmed me as though she had pressed her hand on my brow in fever. I sprang to the help of the others, assisted to hook the light dinghy onto the falls, lifted it clear of the deck, and swung it outward over the rail. The flame streaming up the main hatch by this time gave us light enough, and helped hurry our movements. I saw Masters and Olson emerge from the shaft, stare at the red glare, and run toward us. I have a vague impression that McCann burst out of the companion, a box of sea biscuits in his arms, and flung it into the sternsheets of the dinghy. He must have done so, for later the biscuits were there. But it was impossible to think of these things, to see clearly, to realize just what was happening. Every second I expected the ship's deck to rend asunder under our feet, blowing every human being aboard into atoms.

"Overhaul those gallows, Leayord; no, we'll lead at the rail, and lower the boat fore and aft; see there now? that's it; stow 'em, Olson, to the wheel with you; take a couple turns about it with a rope's end, and help the girl down. Over the side Red, and skip the lither; now lads, over with you. Masters, you and Leayord lay hold of the ropes—don't lost your heads now and lower too fast. Here, Red, help the lady; step quick, dear; yes, I'll come—are you all in? now where's McCann?"

CHAPTER XXX.

A Day in the Boat.

I turned, my fingers yet gripping the rail. Before then I had had no time to think, to appreciate the full terror of our situation, to realize the horror of the spectacle. In that last instant this burst upon me in all its vivid horror. Between the two hatches the deck was a sheet of flames; already the canvas of the lower yards had caught, and was blazing fiercely. The red writhing serpents, fanned by the wind, were sweeping aft in billows, tipped with black, smoke, dense and suffocating. All about us the glare of dancing fire, the swirl of shadowy smoke clouds; the air was hot, almost blistering. I saw nothing of McCann.

"He isn't in the boat?"

"No, sir."

"Well, we can't wait—lower away—yes, I'm coming."

They must have unhooked the falls at my first word, for the boat sank just as I swung to the rail. This, and a sight suddenly revealed against the front of the cabin, held me there, clinging to a stay, struck motionless with horror. I heard Vera cry out from below:

"Robert—Robert! Don't wait—jump!"

But the words seemed to have no meaning, no power to impress me; for an instant the sight I beheld paralyzed my brain. The lashed wheel still held the ship to the wind, and the cloude of smoke belched aft, becoming so dense I could not see across the deck to the port rail. I knew not where they came from, nor how they had met in that last death grapple. All I know is, that suddenly, both bodies wrapped in flame, and half shrouded in wreaths of smoke, the glare of fire on their faces, every muscle straining in the intensity of struggle—McCann fighting desperately to escape; Bascom exercising all the mad strength of insanity to retain hold of his victim. If either uttered a sound, I heard it not. It was like a horrid picture projected from out the smoke cloud, and as instantly fading. I saw the men's faces, exultant hatred in one, unspeakable terror in the other; I witnessed the strain of muscle, the awful effort to rend apart arms and limbs. It was a vision of hell, yet almost before I could thus vision it, the two figures were engulfed in a sea of flame; where they went—into the seething caldron, or over the rail into the depths of ocean—I can never tell. They were there, struggling like fiends, a horror unspeakable in a frame of smoke and fire; then that curtain of death and fire dropped—and they were no more.

I may have jumped; I may have released my hold upon the halyards, and fallen. The deck planks were hot to my feet, and supports of flame crep

Continued on page three.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

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Middletown and Portsmouth—6.10, 11.05, 9.08, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 3.10, 5.05, 9.10 p. m.
Tiverton—5.10, 6.55, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 3.15, 5.00, 7.15, 9.10 p. m.
Middleboro—5.10 a. m., 3.10 p. m.
Plymouth—11.10 a. m., 3.10 p. m.
Provincetown—5.10 a. m.
Plymouth—5.10 a. m., 3.10 p. m.
New Bedford—5.10, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 3.15, 5.00, 7.15, 9.10 p. m.
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"Coon-Cats" of Maine.

The so-called "coon-cat," which is common all over Maine, is held by natives to be a cross between the cat and the raccoon. Biologists ridicule this belief; nevertheless many half wild cats in Maine have the typical raccoon tail with short forelegs, pointed snout and long hair.

Was No Slacker.

A story is told of a lady whose son had served during the Spanish war, in which she told of the different battles and engagements he had been in, and she finished up by saying that she knew all about war, as her son had fought in the Battle of Vaila in the Halloween Islands.

"English as She Is Spoke."

The wife of a workingman in the Midlands (England) was describing a quarrel between two other women, and her final comment was as follows: "If 'er'd said to 'er what 'er said to 'er 'er'd 'ave killed 'er or 'er 'er!"

How Man Is Blessed.

Land is nature's gift to man. If you own some you are among the favored children of nature. One gift calls for another in exchange. Brain and brawn is man's gift to nature.

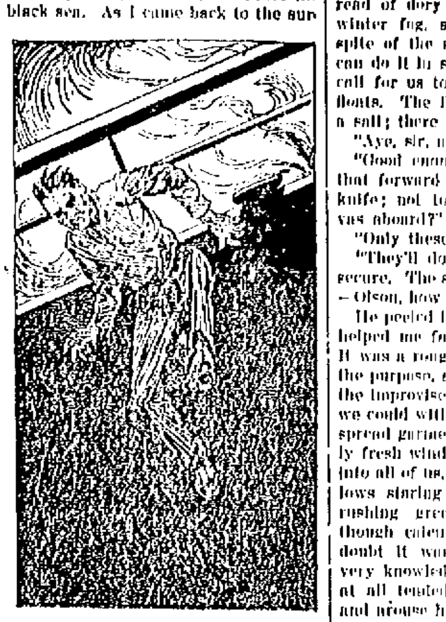
CONTRABAND

Continued from page 2.

along the seams as though reaching for me with tongues of fire. I staggered back with hands held before my eyes half blinded with the glare, still seeing in crazed memory that awful spectacle of death and horror. From far below a cry reached my ears—a woman's agonized cry shrieking upward through the crackle and roar of flames until it even penetrated my brain, and brought me life again:

"Robert! Robert! Come to me!"

I turned, and gripped the rail. With one swing I was over it, my body hurtling through the air, down into the black sea. As I came back to the surface,



With One Swing I Was Over It.

face, every numbed faculty restored by the plunge, the icy grip of the water the glow of the flames above me revealed the small boat. Dashing the moisture from my eyes, conscious only of the pleading in her extended arms I swam toward it. Then behind me the ship burst into a thousand fragments, rending apart with the report of a mighty gun, and shooting upward in a volcano of flame. I went down—down—down, and knew no more.

If one could be in an instant transferred from the most fantastic depths of an inferno to the heavenly delights of paradise, his experience would not seem stranger, or more impossible than mine. I had sunk to death, about me every horror of noise and sight; the black night, the glare of flame, the roar of explosion, the icy clutch of water; what followed that plunge into the depths was unconsciousness. I awoke with Vera's eyes smiling into mine, her face bent above me, the golden sun light of a new dawn resting on her hair. I could but stare up at her, unable to comprehend, half believing it all a vision to as quickly dissolve into mist. Yet I was rational, my brain swiftly clearing to the truth. The hand which held mine was of flesh and blood; those were no dream eyes smiling their welcome, and I was lying in a boat, bobbing up and down to the surface of the sea. Words came to my lips, a whispered question:

"You—you picked me up? we are still at sea?"

"Yes, dear; oh! I am so glad! Lie still, you are not strong enough to sit up yet."

"Oh, yes I am; see, I will lean against your shoulder. Why, it is actually morning; the sun is an hour high."

My eyes left her face to survey the others, and the cockleshell in which we floated. The little boat bore up bravely under its load, although White and Olson were both bailing, and my eyes took note of several charred spots along the gunwale showing the touch of fire. Leayord was at the tiller, and seemed to comprehend all that I was most eager to learn.

"Yes, we're still afloat, sir," he said, with a sailor's hopefulness. "But it's God's mercy. By every token we should have been blown out of the water when the Indian Chief exploded, but somehow the gust of it didn't hit us. We was showered with fire, an' hit by a lot of flyin' stuff, but nuthin' to wreck the boat. White had his arm broke by a piece o' timber, an' an oar went overboard. But how we ever kept right side up in this little dinky boat when that big iron pot sunk is more'n anybody but God could tell. We just couldn't do nuthin' but just hang on. We was way up there, sir, a scrapin' the clouds, an' then down in a hollow that seemed a mile deep; an' when we come up out o' that, there you was, sir, shootin' out o' the waves straight at us. The girl, she saw you an' screamed; she'd have gone over after yer, if I hadn't grabbed her, an' then Red he got a boat hook inter the collar of yer jacket, an' we hauled yer in over the side."

"That must have been hours ago."

"Quite a spell, sir. Something hed hit yer head, an' it bled a bit. The young lady has been a-holdin' yer on her lap ever since; she tore her skirt—"

"Never mind that, Mr. Leayord," she interrupted. "we all of us did what we could. Olson, will you pass back a biscuit and a water bottle; Captain Hollis will regain strength if he has something to eat."

I smiled at her, and accepted the biscuit.

"How are we fixed on food? I only want my share."

"We have had one apiece; there were two bags thrown in; we can thank McCann for that, the poor devil."

The memory of that spectacle of horror witnessed on the blazing deck came suddenly back to me, and I hid my eyes, every muscle of my weakened body trembling. I felt Vera's arms hold me tight.

"What is it, Robert? You are in pain?"

"No; the suffering was mental, not physical. I—I saw McCann's death; that was what held me on board so long. Bascom got him; they—they went down together, fighting in each other's arms, in a sheet of flame. No words can picture the horror of it. Let's not talk of that any longer. I—I must keep my mind."

"Yes, dear, we will not talk of it," tenderly. "Our own situation is surely bad enough; you must tell the men what to do."

I lifted myself, strengthened by the appeal, eager to be diverted.

"The boat is taking in water?"

"Not a great deal, sir; she is so deep loaded some splashes over the gunwale. We're all right so long as the sea keeps like it is now."

"Are you steering by compass?"

"No, sir, by sun. I just naturally headed west; that's the nearest coast, I reckon? Are these fishing seas, sir?"

"The best in the world. I've often read of dory crews being lost in the winter fog, and yet making land in spite of the storm and cold. If they can do it in such weather, there is no call for us to give up while the boat floats. The first job should be to rig a sail; there is one oar left?"

"Aye, sir, and a paddle."

"Good enough. Red, cut a hole in that forward thwart with your sheath knife; not too large now. Any canvas aboard?"

"Only these strips."

"They'll do for stays, and to make secure. The sail will have to be a shirt—Olson, how about yours?"

He peeled it off without a word, and helped me fasten it to the oar blade. It was a rough bit of work, yet served the purpose, and when we had stepped the improvised mast, bracing it as best we could with the paddle, and the outspread garment bellied out in the fairly fresh wind, the sight put new heart into all of us. I could but note the fellows staring at it, and then at the rushing green water alongside, as though calculating our progress. No doubt it was small enough, yet the very knowledge that we were moving at all tended to bolster our courage, and arouse hope.

There was nothing more to be done; the boat rode fairly steady, and one man could easily keep her clear of water. The others disposed themselves as best they might, occasionally exchanging a word or two, but mostly staring about at the expanse of sea. Leayord hung on to the tiller, while I held to Vera's hand, and we spoke in low voices for each other alone.

"What a mistake we made when we chose this voyage," I said regretfully. "It has brought only hardship and peril."

"I do not regret," and her eyes gazed frankly into mine. "Truly I do not. There was no other way for us to know and love. Robert, if this was the end, I should be glad of my choice. I would rather go down here in these waters clasped in your arms, than to be compelled to live on in the world without you."

"My sweetheart; but I will not imagine such a fate. We have struggled on through too much to have the end come in this desolate ocean. We must win—the Newfoundland coast is not so far away, and these are sailors with us. You trust, and love me?"

"With all my heart."

"Together we will have faith in God."

Her hand softly stroked my temples, her shoulders shielding me from the sun; her sweet face bending over me; her eyes smiling confidently into mine my own grew misty, and I finally lost consciousness even to her presence.

She told me later that I lay there motionless for two hours, so still, so softly breathing, as to almost frighten her. Twice she leaned close to assure herself that I did actually breathe, and her fingers felt for the beat of pulse at my wrist. It was the coma of sheer exhaustion. The bull-like roar of a startled voice forward awoke me. I caught no word, only the sound, but there was a note to it like the violence of a blow. I sat up, staring about, the entire scene within the range of vision photographing itself upon my brain. The ocean heaved in long green billows, crested with foam, the boat rising and falling as steadily as a rocking chair; the sun no longer beat down upon us from a cloudless sky, but appeared as a fiery red disk through a cloud of vapor, which swept along the surface of the water obscuring the circle of horizon. Liverpool stood erect in the boat's bow, holding himself firm by gripping the inverted oar, his free hand hollowed to make a trumpet of his voice. Every other face was turned forward, yet for an instant, the flapping shirts, improvised for sails, prevented my seeing the cause of excitement. Then Leayord, with an oath, jammed down his helm, and the dinghy swept to port, mounting a wave crest like a bird in flight, and there burst out directly ahead the sharp prow of a two-masted schooner, bearing straight down toward us, sailing before the wind.

"Ahoy there! Ahoy!" yelled Red and Olson, almost in one voice. "Port your helm! Curse you, port your helm!"

It was almost like a vision, that vessel—a grim, menacing specter, leaping straight on toward us out of the mist, the white foam circling from her sharp cut-water, her spars and ropes silhouetted against the gray fog, her main sheets reefed, but with topsails bellying to the sharp breeze, yet with not a sign of human life visible.

"Put your helm down, Leayord! Hard down, man," I sobbed. "She'll be into us in a minute! Ay! that's better; stand by, forward. If there is any chance lay hold."

(To Be Continued)

Slaughter of Seals.

Seals are killed by the thousand every spring on the coasts of northern Norway, Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

Lacks a Home.

"De kind of charity dat begins at home," said Uncle Eben, "mos'ly ain' got no home."

Depends on Point of View.

What a man calls enthusiasm in himself he calls gush in others.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The airplane lights will also serve as convenient beacons for automobile tourists.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

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It insures accuracy in every statement and *sends them out on time.*

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on *all* your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager,

17 [illegible] St., Providence, R. I.

Growing Dishrags.

It has been discovered that the thick, spongy gourd of the luffa plant, which grows easily and requires but little attention makes the best kind of dishcloths and bath sponges. An Ohio woman is making a good living raising them. She sold over 1,000 to one garage company alone for use in the washing of automobiles. Cut into strips the luffa gourd makes a kind of lace widely used by milliners, and it is also admirably adapted to the making of flower baskets.

Favor Coarse Bread.

The refined white flour now generally used is a comparatively modern innovation, the process for its development having been perfected within the last half century. This flour produces bread highly pleasing to the eye and palate, as compared with the coarse brown bread of our ancestors, but there is a growing tendency on the part of dietetic students and physicians to denounce white bread as destructive of health and vigor.

Thought All "Steps" Cruel.

Nell's mother had been telling her the story of Cinderella, and the little girl was deeply impressed with the cruelty of the wicked stepmother. A day or two later, while playing with several other children, she heard Bobby's mother reprimand him severely for some misdemeanor. Rushing home she excitedly explained to her mother what had occurred and inquired breathlessly: "Is Bobby's mother step?"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Hardwoods in America.

More valuable hardwoods are found in North America than are native to any other region of similar area in the temperate zones. In addition to these the great range in minimum temperatures, ranging from Canada down to Florida, and the wonderful Pacific coast, also enables us to grow a greater range of foreign hardwoods than may be found introduced to any other similar area in any zone.

Kingdom of the Free.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means "free," or "the kingdom of the free." The area of the kingdom is about 195,000 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula; that is, its total area is a little greater than half the area of British Columbia, but its population number 8,200,000, or about equal to that of the Dominion of Canada.

Ideal Guestroom.

The guestroom need not be the best and sunniest room in the house, but it should be light and airy, and be so decorated and furnished as to be informal and homey. The ideal is to have a guestroom a little detached from the rooms which are occupied by the family. The bed should be the most comfortable bed procurable. If possible have twin beds.

The Lever Principle.

In laying carpets and rugs, heavy furniture may be raised, with astonishing ease, by the use of a bed slat or something similar; a broom handle will answer for lightweight articles. Place one end of the slat under the furniture; put some solid object under that end. Then press down on the other end.

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NOTICE

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No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

Newport Gas Light Co.

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 191
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Saturday, January 5, 1918



The European allies expect the United States to be the leader that will wind up this world war. Let us hope that our managers will be equal to what is expected of them.

Luxurious travel on railroads is to be cut off in most sections while the war lasts. This may reduce the number of Pullman cars in use, and compel the monarch of these cars, the porter, to seek other employment.

Reports from all the cantonments in the United States show that the camp at Ayer, which is the only one in the North, has by far the best health record of any. Many of the camps in the South are badly located, the sickness is something tremendous. There have been many deaths from pneumonia.

The debt of the United States is now $5,615,000,000 and we have just begun to pile up our war debt. In 1865, after four years of war and three millions of Northern men in the service, the debt was only about three billions. In nine months $420,000,000 have been spent on the navy, $1,611,000,000 on the army and $118,000,000 has been spent by the shipping board.

The Providence Journal has at last discovered that Secretary of War Baker is a misfit. It says of him:

"Temperamental unfitness for the direction of the War Department or for being the President's counsellor in military matters was apparent in the case of Newton D. Baker before March fourth last. His retirement from the Cabinet at that time would have been better for the country and better for his reputation than to have had to answer the questions growing out of the present inquiry being conducted by the Senate military affairs committee."

The Journal or any one else could ask the people of Cleveland, where the Secretary of War hailed from, and the answer from nine out of ten would be, he is a small man rattling round in a big place.

Despite the frenzy which war must bring, despite the strain and worry, the gropings after efficiency and the need for it, the people of the great democracies are thinking today as never before of what true efficiency is, how best it may be achieved, how best preserved, says Cleveland Plain Dealer. And there seems general agreement that Germany is wrong. It may take decades to decide, or centuries, but just now, outside the lines of East and West and South which Hindenburg defends, the world believes the Anglo-Saxon and his allies have the right of it. The state was made to serve the man; never the man to serve the state.

The safety of all depends upon the government's acting wisely and promptly in dealing with those who are abusing the freedom of speech and of the press instead of exercising this priceless right of freedom; and above all, people who are truly Christians will never be found hampering their government or in any way treating it disrespectfully, says Signs of the Times. On the contrary, they will stand for law and order and seek to lend a helping hand wherever they can consistently do so.

Secretary Baker gives the percentage of killed in action or by wounds in the British expeditionary forces as 7 per cent only. This ought to make comforting statistics for the home folks our soldier boys leave behind them, for it gives everyone of the boys a big chance of being among the returning. Besides America's entrance into it is going to shorten the war.

Discussions of idle wealth have often caused economists to raise the question of whether a man's money is his own to spend as he chooses. In time of war the negative side of the proposition comes forward with great strength. The American dollar is frankly meeting its more serious responsibilities.

A chrysanthemum has been given General Pershing's name, and presently there will be a lot of little Pershing Smiths and Pershing Browns running around, and Pershing cigars will appear, and motor boats will have the general's name painted on them, whether he likes it or not.

The statement of a director of the Wisconsin Hide Dealers' association that farmers are getting less for their hides than before the war will make the public wonder whether it isn't exploited by some of the people in the shoe trade.

The fighting ability of Americans is about equal to that of the Roumanians, says a German military authority in attempting to ease the minds of the people. More insolence to be punished!

All artistic objections to The Star-Spangled Banner as outside of the pale of true art have suddenly vanished.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent

There was a large attendance at the dance given by the Owls' Club at Town Hall. The proceeds are to go to the drafted men of the town. Many people came from the surrounding towns and cities. The decorations were very elaborate and electrical effects were used to much advantage, the committee being Messrs. Charles E. Boyd, Perry Sherman, U.S.N., assisted by Messrs. Charles Sewall and Walter Brinman. The reception committee were Borden C. Anthony, Norman Hall, Philip Smoot, Louvere Sewall, U.S.N., Benjamin Hall, U.S.N. The refreshment committee was Henry Scheller, Ward Elliott, William Hall, Dalton Thurston and J. De Sousa. The Alpha orchestra of Newport furnished music for the dancing.

A series of evangelistic meetings are being held at the Friends' church. Rev. F. H. Tormollen of Cleveland is conducting the services.

Col. William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., gave a whist at the home of Mrs. Clarence E. Brown on Friday afternoon. The proceeds are to be sent to help relieve the suffering in Halifax. Mrs. Wm. F. Brayton won the first prize, a glass cake plate, and Mrs. Wm. Thurston won the second, a crochet tie.

The funeral of Daniel W. Hambly was held at the home of his sister, Miss Annie Hambly, of Tiverton, at her home, the Hambly homestead. Rev. John F. Lowden of this town conducted the services. The bearers were Capt. George L. Church, Capt. B. Frank Macomber, Thomas L. Negus and A. Frank Cottrell. The interment was in the Portsmouth Cemetery.

William Gardner Clarke and Anthony Allston Clarke have been guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Anthony.

Mr. Wm. Truman Carter of Adamsville, formerly of this town, died at his home on Sunday. He was the son of the late William and Hannah (Allen) Carter of this town, being one of six children, three of whom survive him—George A. of this town, Daniel of Middletown, and Cynthia, widow of Edward E. Anthony of Newport. The others were Hannah Caswell of Middletown, and Samuel A. Carter of this town. He married Miss Marietta Hedly and there were nine children all surviving him. The funeral was held at the Stone Church in Adamsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fournier (Miss Esther Bishop), who have been spending their honeymoon with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bishop, have gone to Boston to reside.

Oakland Lodge, I.O.O.F., are to have their annual installation of officers January 11th.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony has been visiting Mrs. George T. Almy of Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bishop have been guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson A. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester entertained on New Year's Day Mr. and Mrs. George R. Manchester and family.

The severe cold weather has caused some of the trees here to split open for a depth of six or seven inches. The trees are standing and except for the split have no unusual appearance.

Rev. Robert Downing gave an entertainment on New Year's Eve on board U. S. S. Massachusetts. The boat conveying Rev. Mr. Downing had to break her way through the ice, but the affair was successful from every point, and at the close the boys gave Rev. Mr. Downing three cheers and all wished him a happy new year.

One of the greatest evils of the manufacturing world has been the lack of standardization. For example, prior to the war, more than 1,000 types and styles of plows were built. Much the similar condition existed in other agricultural implement industries, says New Orleans Item. The result was not only an unjustifiable manufacturing expense but a tremendous burden to the jobbers and dealers in agricultural implements, who were compelled to carry many "makes" of the same implement merely to satisfy the whims of the buying public. Lack of material, scarcity of men, refusal or inability of dealers to carry in stock a variety of makes at war-time prices, and a growing disposition on the part of farmers to favor standardized machinery with interchangeable parts are driving manufacturers of agricultural implements to standardization of their products.

The food administration announces that on account of the possible shortage in tinplate necessary for the conservation of food products during the year 1918, it has included in the rules governing canning operations the regulation that no dried beans or dried peas shall be canned without a special permit, and it is now illegal for canners to operate on these products without special permit. In view of the shortage of seed peas and dried peas the canning of soaked peas is regarded by the food administration as a wasteful practice and must be discontinued immediately.

Out of this war we are going to get a new United States. We are going to hate nobody, but we are going to be prepared to fight whenever necessary, says Des Moines Capital. We are going to have the freest country in the world, but we are not going to allow any traitorous highbrows to set their own standards of freedom by which to convert freedom into treason. There are a good many other things "we are going to get out of this war."

The member of the German parliament who declared that the United States was the only nation that could pay a war indemnity and he wanted to know how the United States could be forced to pay one, has propounded the prize conundrum of the times. Even German efficiency is unequal to its solution. It is on a par with the famous though still unsolved question of who shall bell the cat?

PLANNING MEALS IS BIG PROBLEM

Housewife Can Give Family Plenty of Food and Yet Help the Food Administration If She Substitutes According to Suggestions Offered.—Mr. Coats Tells Need of Saving.

"The question of planning meals grows daily more important, because it is more evident that food is to win or lose the war," says Food Administrator Alfred M. Coats.

"The housewife is in an especially trying position. The needs of her family and the requests of the Food Administration seem at first glance at variance. The word "save" has been over-emphasized in the public mind and the word "substitute" overlooked. A closer study reveals the fact that what the Food Administration really wishes and our Allies really need is that we restrict ourselves in the use of a few staples and encourage the wise use of many. From that viewpoint the housewife is left a large and varied supply of food from which to select nourishment adapted to the wishes and needs of her family and to the condition of her pocketbook.

"Let us remember that every flag that flies opposite the enemy's is by proxy the American flag, and that the armies fighting in our defence under these flags cannot be maintained through this winter unless there is food enough for them and for their women and children at home. There can be food enough only if America provides it. And America can provide it only by the personal service and patriotic co-operation of all of us.

FOOD SITUATION GRAVE

"The food situation in Europe is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. We have an abundance for ourselves, and it is the firm policy of the Food Administration, by the prevention of exports, to retain for our people an ample supply of every essential foodstuff. The harvests of our Allies have proved less than we had contemplated and the great curtailment of shipping by the submarines during the last few months has further prevented them from access to more remote markets. Beyond the demands of the Allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food supplies, and if we cannot at least in part respond to these neutral calls starvation on an unparalelled scale must ensue.

"Food has now taken a dominant position in the war, and we must ask the American people to sacrifice far more than was at first thought necessary. We have exported the whole of the surplus of the wheat from this harvest after reserving to ourselves an amount sufficient for our normal consumption of seed and flour until the next harvest, and therefore the amount of wheat flour that the United States can contribute to mix with the war bread of our Allies during this winter will be simply the amount that our people reduce their consumption month by month. In other words every grain of wheat or its products that the Allies receive from the United States from now on will be exactly the amount which our people have saved each month on their behalf.

BIG SAVING REQUIRED

The Allies today ask for 25 per cent. more meat and fats than we consider our monthly production permits us to send them without trenching on our own supplies or, on the other hand, unless we can consume less. Due to the shortage in shipping, our available sugar supplies must be less than normal from the present time forward.

Thus every particle of diminished consumption by the American people is one particle more for the soldiers, men, women and chidren of our Allies and for the starving people in other countries. This is a personal obligation upon every one of us toward some individual abroad who will suffer privation to the extent of our own individual negligence.

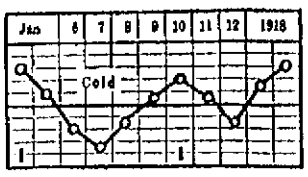
"A great many individuals eat far more food than is necessary to maintain their health and strength. In this emergency only the simplest of living is patriotic. We want no person in the United States to eat less than is required for good health and full strength, for in this emergency America requires every atom of the productive power of our people.

"We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed not because of the Germans on her borders, but largely because of the failure to organize and feed her own citizens, and, if we are to emerge victorious from this war, we cannot risk the collapse of another of our Allies from this same cause. There is no waste of food among any of our Allies—there is the most drastic reduction in their consumption; there is actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.

National Debt $51 Per Capita

Washington, Jan. 2.—The United States enters the new year with a national net debt of $5,615,000,000, more than five times greater than when it entered the war nine months ago. The debt per capita is about $51 and the percentage of debt to estimated national wealth is 2½ per cent.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zigzag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. Meridian 90 is near the Mississippi River. Newport is many degrees east and the weather prediction will apply here two days later.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 8 to 12 warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. This will bring average temperatures, colder than usual at the beginning and warmer than usual at the end of the seven days. Not much force to the storms and not much precipitation. Trend of temperatures upward.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 12 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 13, plains sections 14, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennesse valleys 15, eastern sections 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 17.

This will be of greater force than the preceding, high temperatures will be followed by a cold wave, more rain and snow than in the preceding but will not be a very severe storm and none of its features will be radical. Temperature trend will be upward from near Jan. 18 in the far west, a little later eastward.

January, February and March will average from about normal temperatures and rainfall to a little below; severe storms will not be numerous, we have had the worst part of winter. All this indicates that less feed for live stock will be required, the influences of which will be to put prices of grain lower. Indications are that corn and oats will go to lower market values by last of February unless there are unexpected greater demands from other countries.

As we see it the Kaiser must win in February. If he fails we will win in May. All depends on the Kaiser's present strength or on the American Army. By middle of May we will be able to knock a hole in the German army. Our forces should fight wholly on the defensive till that time. The point is this, the war will be decided either in February or May, therefore it is very dangerous to hold grain at present very high prices. As we see it corn will be bought at Chicago by end of May at 75 cents.

My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless,
I'm getting more eatless each day;
My house it is heatless,
My bed it is sheetless,
They've gone to the Y.M.C.A.
The bar-rooms are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I grow poorer and wiser,
My stockings are feetless,
My trousers are seatless,
Je-rooshi! how I hate the dam Kaiser!

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1918

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Highest Meridian	Water Exc
5 Sat	7 11	4 21	5 52	7 56	8 21
6 Sun	7 12	4 21	6 26	8 11	9 01
7 Mon	7 13	4 22	7 04	9 18	9 49
8 Tues	7 14	4 23	8 00	10 06	10 34
9 Wed	7 14	4 24	9 06	10 49	11 20
10 Thur	7 15	4 24	10 25	11 25	
11 Fri	7 16	4 25	11 55	12 10	12 24

Moon's last qr. Jan 5 — 6.50m. Morning
New Moon Jan. 12 — 5.30m. Evening
1st qr. Jan. 19 — 9.38 m. Morning
Full Moon Jan. 26 — 10.41m. Evening

Deaths.

In this city, 28th ult., Waite L., widow of Stephen A. Burdick, in her 82d year.

In this city, 29th ult., Elizabeth Wyman, widow of William P. Clarke.

In this city, 29th ult., William J. Feaney.

In this city, 30th ult., John Corbett.

In this city, 30th ult., Ella T., widow of Charles Smith, formerly of Fall River.

In this city, 30th ult., Lewis H. Raymond, in his 77th year.

In Dec. 31, Reginald Lloyd Borland, son of Frank E. and Jennie Borland.

In this city, 31 inst., Anna F., widow of James N. Hart, in her 85th year.

At William Lee, 1-1 inst., Dorothea, wife of Charles J. Voyer.

In Jamestown, 28th ult., Joanna K., widow of Peter H. Armbrust, in her 79th year.

In Middletown, 27th ult., Joseph Sisson Anthony, in his 87th year.

In Middletown, 28th ult., Mary A., widow of Dr. Abraham P. Pierce of Boston, in her 88th year.

In Little Compton, 30th ult., William T. Carter, in his 73d year.

In Tiverton, 31 inst., Sarah L. (Gifford), widow of Edmund Earle, in her 78th year.

In New York, Dec. 28, James H., son of James F. and the late Lucinda H. Beaumont, aged 36 years.

Do You Want Cash

For Your Farm Property?

If so, write to

Farmer Traders' Bureau,

738 B. Jamestown, R. I

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Newport County Farm Bureau opened an office on Meeting Street in the Exchange Bank Building, July 2.

Office hours 8 to 10.30 every day, 7.30 to 12 m. Saturdays.

MAKE US A VISIT TEL. 3476

"Let your Farm Bureau Help You."

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1884. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for Summer Visitors and Country place

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Brief Items From Various Sections of New England

The Emerson block, North Attleboro, Mass., which included the Emerson House, the Wamsutta theatre and five large business offices, was burned to the ground. The damage is about $200,000. Overheated pipes in a laundry are thought to have caused the fire.

Both branches of the Massachusetts legislature rushed through under suspension of the rules a bill appropriating $250,000 for the next payment of the $10 a month state pay to Massachusetts soldiers and sailors who volunteered.

James Bosenue of Boston fell from a wagon and was killed when it was struck by a motor truck.

Nineteen cows and two horses perished when the big barn of Fred A. Cheney of West Bridgewater, Mass., burned. The loss is $7000.

The Providence police charge that constable Thomas H. Hughes, who is held in $30,000 on ten indictments, was the leader of a gang of automobile thieves which sold scores of stolen automobiles in Boston and vicinity.

Charles G. McClaughrey, warden of the reformatory at Ammosa, In., has been elected as successor to Warden Garner of the Connecticut state prison.

Dennis McCarthy, 42, died at Boston from the effects of a mysterious poison.

Mrs. Annie S. Hawks, famous writer of hymns and author of "I Need Thee Every Hour," died at her home at Bennington, Vt., at the age of 83.

Massachusetts is now confronted with a shortage of public school teachers.

Bangor was selected as the place for holding the next Republican state convention by the members of the Maine state committee.

About ten blocks in the business center of Darien, Conn., were burned and twenty families were rendered homeless.

The creation of the office of director of physical education is recommended by the Massachusetts state board of education in its report submitted to the legislature.

Mrs. Levi Senior, 68, employed in a Newburyport, Mass., shoe factory, was crushed to death by an elevator.

Melvin P. Frank, who had the distinction of being the first Democratic speaker of the Maine state house of representatives and who was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1890, died at Portland.

After more than three score and ten years of service, Bernard Corr, aged 90, reporter, has resigned. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, for which he has been official stock market reporter, accepted his resignation.

Captain Charles T. Dickson, Unite I State coast artillery corps, stationed at Fort McKinley, Portland harbor, has been sued for divorce. His wife, Mrs. Dickson, names a woman as corespondent and also alleges non-support and other contributory causes.

A cargo of Egyptian cotton valued at more than $7,000,000 reached Boston on board a ship that on its way from Alexandria traversed two submarine zones.

An explosion of gasoline resulted in a fire that destroyed forty-two motor cars in the Packard service station at Providence. The loss is $120,000.

Mrs. Katherine A. O'Mahoney, Catholic writer, dropped dead at her home at Lawrence, Mass.

The Farmers' Union store, the railroad station and a carload of grain were burned at Hinckley, Me.

Twenty-one families lost all their belongings when they were driven to the street by flames which swept through two tenement buildings at Fitchburg, Mass., causing a loss of $38,000.

Arthur Sheldow, 38, was killed while working at the Victory shipbuilding plant at Squantum, Mass., when a huge piece of timber hit him on the head.

Fire in the leather factory owned by the Potter estate, in the heart of the leather and shoe district of Haverhill, Mass., resulted in a loss of $65,000.

Edwin O. Fletcher, a former postmaster of Camden, Me., died at the age of 92. He was president of the Knox Woolen company, and had represented the town in the legislature.

Everett C. Dodge, 21, was found dead in bed at Worcester, Mass., from gas asphyxiation.

John Peterson is dead, Mike Fox fatally hurt, and John Guimka is seriously injured as the result of the explosion of a cylinder head in the Merrimack paper mills at Lawrence, Mass.

Miss Annie E. Pierce was appointed acting register of probate at Portland, Me., in place of Henry A. Peabody, who was called to the colors. Miss Pierce, who was a clerk in his office, will turn over to him the salary of $2000.

A $25,000 fire destroyed the Dedham, Mass., Country and Polo club building.

Massachusetts is lagging in the purchase of war savings and thrift stamps, the amount purchased to date being only about $150,000 worth, while the state is asked to take $78,000,000 worth.

The building of the Belmont Springs Country club on the outskirts of Belmont, Mass., was destroyed by fire with a loss of $37,000.

Roy C. Haines of Ellsworth, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maine, left for France to do Y. M. C. A. work.

Because of extreme cold weather and shortage of coal, Lenox, Mass., cottagers closed their cottages.

Rev. George Maguire and Rev. William Trainor, pastor and assistant pastor, respectively, of the Immaculate Conception church, Taunton, Mass., had a narrow escape from fire which destroyed the parish house.

The appointment of William D. Fuller as professor of education at the University of Maine was announced by President Aley.

The liberty loan committee of New England declares that the practice of accepting liberty bonds in exchange for merchandise, which is being followed by some merchants, tends to defeat the primary object of the sale of liberty bonds.

Earth tremors caused by gases and the extreme cold weather, shook houses, broke dishes and caused the people of Maynard, Mass., and neighboring towns to fear an explosion.

An explosion in a steam vat at the Estes mills, Fall river, Mass., demolished a part of the bleach house and bridl room with a loss of $30,000.

Mayor Curley of Boston, on the eve of his retirement from office, announced that he would be a candidate for gubernatorial honors at the next election and that there was not the slightest doubt of his election.

Passengers and crew of a Revere-Boston Elevated train were badly shaken up and the lives of passengers in a surface car on a track below were endangered when the rear trucks of the first car on the former left the tracks near Dudley street.

Edward Reed, 30, a railroad brakeman, was killed at Pittsfield, Mass., who he slipped from a fast freight.

The village of North Troy, Vt., is without a business section as the result of a fire which raged in weather which registered 11 degrees below zero and which paralyzed the water system. Several blocks were destroyed.

Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, held its New Year's eve celebration at Boston with more than 3500 present. Potentate Morrison received the unusual compliment of a fourth term.

United States army shoes Brockton, Mass., owes in a large measure its industrial success of the past year. More than 5,000,000 pairs of shoes have been ordered by the United State government from Brockton manufacturers and work is now speeding from those contracts.

Hey Douglas, 60, a freight handler, was killed at Framingham, Mass when he was struck by a locomotive.

The public schools of Vermont will extend the Christmas recess from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14 because of the shortage of coal.

The carriage of the Skowhegan, Me., Gazette company, including thirty-four automobiles, was burned with a loss of $3000.

The candy factory and store of Becke & Co., the plant and equipment of the Calais Weekly Advertiser and the halls at Calais, Me., were burned. The loss will approach $50,000.

Charged with receiving stolen goods, Margret McElaney, 40, was given a three-year sentence at Boston. The goods consisted of food stolen by boys from freight cars.

Boston's total for the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, fund is now reached $14,284.

The body of Alfred LeBlanc, 35, was found on the railroad tracks at Fitchburg, Mass. It is thought he fell from a freight train while riding home from work.

As a hose wagon left its station at South Attick, Mass., to respond to a fire, a heel became jammed in the car tracks and the truck toppled over. Robert Sproule, who for twenty-three years had driven the hose wagon, was killed.

A large potato house at Mars Hill, Me., owned by M. J. McCarthy & Co. of Bost., was destroyed by fire. The loss is 5,000.

T. R. Brown of Nahant, Mass., was elected president of the New England Hotel Geters' Association.

Having abandoned all hope of his volunteer return, the family of Hugh W. Cron, postmaster of Torrington, Conn., and the government have instituted search for him.

Poultry may be served hereafter in hotels, restaurants, clubs and households Tuesdays and Fridays as a result of an announcement made at Boston by State Food Administrator Endicott.

Boston's gift to the fatherless children of France was the sum of $25,663.81, which will provide for 684 French orphans for a whole year.

Mrs. Fain M. Fairchild, 60, was burned to death in her home at Stamford, Conn., a victim of an oil heater.

Nathan Berry of Presque Isle, Me., was appointed a member of the Maine state fuel advisory board, in place of Frank E. Wright of Bangor, resigned.

Benjamin P. Cheney, Boston financier, whose wife is Julia Arthur, the actress, was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy, this being an aftermath of Cheney's assignment.

New Vessels Sink.

Nearly every class or design of vessel sinks in particular way. For instance, the old type of single-bottom steamers, with few or no bulkheads—that is, in the modern sense of the term—almost invariably foundered on more or less of an even keel and not with the bow or stern up in the air.

RUSSIANS GOING TO FRONT AGAIN

Result of Bolsheviki Rejection of Teuton Peace Terms

KAY WIN ENTENTE SUPPORT

Break In Peace Parley Disturbing to High German Circles—Kaiser Calls Conference of Military, Naval and Political Leaders to Discuss New and Serious Turn of Affairs

London, Jan. 4.—The German peace terms have been flatly rejected by the Russian Bolsheviki.

The Lenine government at Petrograd is making ready for renewal of hostilities with the Germans. It is preparing to take the front again with about 3,000,000 fighting men.

Disbanding of Russian military units has been discontinued.

This startling crash in the Teutons' hope of a separate peace with Russia was announced in successive cables from Petrograd.

If the full purport of the latest dispatches is borne out by later developments, the present Russian government, according to diplomatic hints, may be recognized by the entente and measures may be taken to strengthen its hands.

Germany overreached herself in demanding too much, according to the Petrograd accounts of the rejection of the peace terms.

The Bolsheviki delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference issued a statement at Petrograd announcing that the German terms had been refused. A later dispatch said the Russian answer, rejecting the German terms, had been handed to the Germans.

The refusal by the Germans to evacuate Poland, Courland, Lithuania, "will never be accepted," said the Bolsheviki envoys in their statement.

Germany's contention, that the annexation of those countries "by an expression of the will of the people" would be "mockery," the delegates said, because of the German influence inculcated by military occupation.

The German proposals were held to be unacceptable to a government based upon the principles of liberty and equality and were regarded as "a step backward."

At the same time the Bolsheviki envoys took the view that the people living in the occupied districts of Russia could not express themselves in a plebiscite, as the "expression of will" would be in the hands of a few land owners and new citizens who took up their residence in the territory at issue after the Germans had overrun it.

That the break in peace parleys has created consternation in high German official circles was indicated in advices stating that the kaiser had already presided at a great conference of German generals and statesmen, and that other conferences, apparently of tremendous moment, were still going on in Berlin.

The kaiser's conference included Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, Minister of Finance Roedern and Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann. Other conferences between military and naval leaders and Chancellor von Hertling were also reported.

At the same time it was announced that the Bolsheviki chiefs had threatened to declare war upon Rumania if the latter did not cease giving aid to the Ukrainians and Cossacks.

Moscow advices declared that the Lenine-Trotzky forces had confiscated all banks and placed the city under martial law.

Evidence of the difficulties assailing the present Russian government was revealed, however, in reports telling of civil war in the provinces of the interior and a general outbreak of lawlessness throughout the nation.

BOMBARDMENTS CONTINUE

But Little Infantry Activity on Any of the War Fronts

London, Jan. 4.—On the battle fronts the infantry continues virtually inactive, but bombardments of considerable proportions are taking place on various sectors in Belgium, France and Italy.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the Italian front since the driving of the enemy from the western bank of the Piave at the Zenson loop gave the Italians full control of the right bank of the stream.

Austro-German airmen are keeping up their raids on Italian open towns, the latest of which to be bombed being Castelfranco Veneto, where two hospitals were hit and eighteen patients killed.

The financial situation in Hungary, seemingly, is not what it once was, for the seventh war loan, from which it was expected 8,000,000,000 kronen would be realized, brought forth only 8,000,000,000 kronen. According to reports the greater part of the amount secured was forced from the leading banks.

Four Killed by Gas

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 31.—An attempt, apparently, to heat their home with a gas range, because of lack of other fuel, brought death to Mrs. Batista Vibnall, her 12-yearold son, Guerino, and her 6-year-old daughter, Nella, as well as to a boarder, Henry Bastoni, 36 years old.

Luxburg Declared Insane

Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.—Count von Luxburg was pronounced insane by alienists who have had him under observation. Luxburg was the author of unofficial messages sent to Berlin giving instructions for the sinking of Argentine ships without leaving a trace.

WANTS ALL MEN OF 21

Crowder Says They Would Furnish 700,000 Men a Year to Army

Washington, Jan. 4.—Immediate registration for military service of all men who have become 21 years of age since the first draft registration was urged by Gen. Crowder in his annual report to the secretary of war.

If this is done and similar registrations are held each year, 700,000 physically fit men of class one, the provost marshal general stated, will be available for service every twelve months, and this would not necessitate taking men from the deferred exemption classes.

"The policy and belief of this office is that in all probability it will be possible to fill all our military needs from class one," the report stated.

Skilled labor and farmers will be drafted from the deferred classes, Crowder intimated, "should the situation demand."

TRADED CHRIST FOR KRUPP

Billy Sunday Gives Plain Opinion of the Hohenzollern Crowd

Chicago, Jan. 4.—"Germany lost out when she traded Christ for Krupp—the cross of Jesus for the iron cross. The Prussian eagle today is a dirty, vomiting buzzard."

This was only one of the anathemas launched at the kaiser by Billy Sunday in a sizzling patriotic address in this city. Patriotism and religion, Sunday declared, were twins, and no man could be true to his God who was not true to his country.

"When our boys turn loose on that fighting line the kaiser and Hindenburg and the rest of that mendacious, dirty, rapacious, lowdown bunch of bum sports, snakes, harlequins, charlatans and degenerates will know that Sherman was right," Sunday shouted.

GUNS FOR ALL TROOPS

Crozier Says They Will Be Ready by First of Next Month

Washington, Jan. 2.—Complete supplies of rifles within a month for all American forces under arms were promised by Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, testifying before the senate military committee.

Springfields for every regular and national guardsman will be ready before Feb. 1, he said, and the manufacture of the remodelled Enfields for the first national army will be finished in a week.

As to machine guns, Crozier said, a full supply of American makes should be ready by July 1, next. Rifles for the next draft, he declared, would be on hand before the men were in camp.

PORK BARREL CLOSED

McAdoo Has Lid Clamped on Until Close of the War

Washington, Jan. 1.—There will be no more pork dispensed through the treasury for unnecessary public buildings.

Secretary McAdoo has put the ban on "porky" postoffices, which sap the public funds, for the duration of the war. Even though congress has already authorized a public building, it will not be built.

McAdoo's order, issued as a war measure to conserve public money, is another step in the policy of pruning the national budget of huge items which are not essential.

HAVE VOTED FOR YEARS

Exemption Boards Find Thousands of Enemy Aliens In Nebraska

Omaha, Jan. 4.—Nebraska exemption boards reported here that answers to draft questionnaires show thousands of Germans who have taken out their first papers, and, under the Nebraska laws, have been voting for years, are claiming exemption from army service on the ground that they are enemy aliens.

From one small county alone 786 such answers have been received from men who have been voting regularly.

Big Terminal Taken For Army

New York, Jan. 2.—The war department has requisitioned the great Bush terminal, comprising twenty city blocks in Brooklyn, with 3100 feet of continuous water front, and facing a forty-foot government channel. The eight piers will be used as a base for the quartermaster's department of the United States army.

Nelson Indictment Dismissed

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—The indictment charging Congressman John M. Nelson and his son, Byron Nelson, with conspiracy to evade the selective draft law, was quashed by Judge Carpenter in federal district court here on the ground that it was faulty and insufficient.

Famous Hotel Burns

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The International hotel, built in 1814 and famed the world over as a Niagara hostelry, was practically destroyed by fire. The loss will reach more than $400,000.

Eggs on List of Luxuries

New York, Jan. 4.—Quit eating eggs was the advice given by the federal food administration here, which struck eggs from the list of necessities and listed them as luxuries.

Conscription In Canada

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Canada's conscription act went into operation Thursday and men eligible for military service were sworn in. No confusion or disorders were reported.

Increase In U-Boat Sinkings

London, Jan. 3.—Eighteen British merchantmen of 1600 tons or over have been sunk by mine or submarine during the past week. Three merchantmen under 1600 tons were also sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve.

RAILROAD CHAOS NOT APPARENT

Government Control of Lines Is Proving a Success

CUT PASSENGER SCHEDULES

Definite Policy Will Be Adopted After Experts Submit Report to McAdoo—Brotherhood Chiefs Asked to Relieve Shortage In Labor—Express Companies May Be Taken

Washington, Jan. 4.—On the eve of President Wilson's appearance before congress to urge the adoption of legislation to make complete government direction of transportation systems, Director General McAdoo announced that encouraging reports were being received from almost every section.

If weather conditions were favorable he felt that relief on a substantial scale would soon be given to all the coal famine districts and the crisis passed.

With government control less than a week old, many hundreds of cars loaded with coal which had been tied up by congestion on the lines of the east are moving into the New York area and on to New England. The chaos which some railroad executives had predicted would result if McAdoo put into force the drastic steps he has taken is not apparent.

While McAdoo conferred for three hours with the heads of the big railroad brotherhoods and urged them as patriotic Americans to spur the workers to their utmost efforts to meet the crisis faced, representatives of the traffic departments of four railroads entering New York got their heads together to formulate a definite plan by which passenger schedules could be cut ruthlessly and other methods devised to discourage unnecessary travel in order to give preference to coal cars over de luxe trains.

"There will be no half way measures adopted in the latter connection, although it is probable that no action will be taken at this time to increase passenger rates by from 30 to 50 percent, a course adopted in England, in order to make travel expensive for pleasure purposes. McAdoo, it is said, feels that such a step might work too great a hardship on those who are forced to travel on business and believes it should be accepted only as a last resort.

A definite policy for the curtailment of passenger traffic probably will be made after the railroad experts render their report to the director general. It will provide for the concentration of such service on lines where trackage can best be spared and, like other revolutionary steps which have been taken, will relieve the freight right of way.

The experts at the conference were H. E. Wright and J. P. Anderson of the Pennsylvania; L. F. Vosslurgh, New York Central; A. B. Smith, New Haven lines, and W. C. Hoke, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

At the conference with the brotherhood heads McAdoo made several specific recommendations.

It is understood that the brotherhood chiefs were asked to appeal to all members of their organizations to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day, if necessary, to meet the shortage in labor and thus aid materially in keeping coal and perishable freight moving.

Another step toward the complete control of all transportation facilities by the government was contained in a recommendation by McAdoo's advisory board that the government take over the express companies. By some, this is considered inevitable, but action has been put aside temporarily pending the solution of more serious problems.

Cities Asked to Cut Costs

Boston, Jan. 3.—The cities and towns of Massachusetts are urged, as a "win the war" measure, to cut their expenditures for the year 1918 to the limit in a letter issued to all the mayors-elect in the state by Chairman Gaston of the committee on war efficiency of the committee of public safety.

Check on Army Executions

Washington, Dec. 31.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers—except in Gen. Pershing's forces abroad—before the sentences of court martial have been reviewed in Washington. Heretofore this has not been necessary in war time.

Navy Takes Boston Prison

Boston, Jan. 4.—The women's prison building at Deer Island was turned over to the navy department. Sailors awaiting trial by court martial for offenses against naval regulations will be sent there from Boston, New York and Philadelphia naval stations.

Score of Privates Punished

Ayer, Mass., Jan. 2.—Twenty privates in the national army at Camp Devens have been sentenced to from one to three months at hard labor, with loss of part pay, for being absent without leave at Christmas.

Patrol Boat Sunk

Washington, Jan. 2.—The navy department announced the sinking of a small patrol boat off the Atlantic coast. The crew was rescued.

Raiders Seize Anthracite

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Several hundred men, women and children raided cars on a Pennsylvania railroad siding and stole more than 150 tons of anthracite. Railroad detectives were powerless before the women, who risked their lives when an attempt was made to move the cars.

PROFITED BY CONTRACTS

Members of Defense Board Sold Supplies to the Government

Washington, Jan. 4.—In further investigation of clothing and other army supply contracts negotiated by the civil supplies committee of the council of national defense, the senate military committee received from Charles Eisenman, vice chairman of the contracting committee, a statement of merchandise bought from firms whose members or employes are or were connected with the committee.

Of supplies worth about $800,000,000, bought during the last eight months, Eisenman's statement discloses that $128,830,000 worth came from such concerns, but that all except $14,830,091 worth was contracted for before the contractors' representatives became connected with the committee.

Eisenman, in concluding his testimony, defended the committee's work, upheld the policy of secrecy in advance of letting contracts and insisted that the men given the much-discussed scrap sorting contract would have been limited to nominal profit.

RED CROSS MESSAGE

Twenty-Two Million Members Now Enrolled In the Organization

New York, Jan. 2.—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, sent a New Year's message to Red Cross division managers throughout the country. He says:

"The latest reports available indicate that the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new members for the American Red Cross has resulted in the addition of fully 16,000,000 names to its rolls. This number added to the more than 6,000,000 members before the Christmas campaign makes the total present enrolment fully 22,000,000.

"The Red Cross war council congratulates and welcomes every new member of the American Red Cross. Likewise it congratulates the officers and old members of the organization, who have given unstintedly of their time and effort to make this membership campaign a success."

GOING ON RATIONS

British People Told to Prepare to Tighten Their Belts

London, Jan. 4.—Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England at an early date, according to Lord Rhondda, the food controller.

Rhondda warned his hearers that there would continue to be a shortage, though the position would improve, and improve steadily.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," he said. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

THREE WARSHIPS SUNK

British Admiralty Delayed News of Costly Disaster Off Holland

London, Dec. 31.—Three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by torpedoes or hitting a mine off the Dutch coast on Dec. 22, with the loss of thirteen officers and 180 men, the admiralty announced.

Correctly or not, the supersession of Admiral Jellico as first sea lord is popularly believed to have been the direct sequel of the loss of the three destroyers near the Dutch coast. This incident has been generaly known here, although only just announced officially.

Bale of Wool Sells for $15,000

Boston, Jan. 4.—Fifteen thousand dollars for a single bale of wool—dirty, greasy wool at that—probably establishes a record price for such a transaction. Yet that sum was realized at the auction sale held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Textile Alliance. Many patriotic wool men contributed, however, and no one buyer was permitted to hold the wool more than a few seconds.

Strongest Wood.

Lancewood is said to be the strongest wood known; its tensile strength per square inch is 23,000 pounds—that is to say, that weight is required to tear asunder a piece of it one inch square.



Why Envy Her? You Can Have Good Hair By Using Cuticura.

Begin tonight. Rub gently spots of Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, best applied with [illegible] makes them very [illegible] with tepid water. [illegible] Nothing [illegible] Cuticura [illegible] assisted [illegible] touches [illegible] have [illegible] soaks [illegible] Dealers [illegible] where.

Daily Schedule

For Wartime Food Saving

Sunday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Monday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Tuesday--Meatless Day
No meat whatever and one wheatless meal.

Wednesday--Wheatless Day
No wheat whatever and one meatless meal.

Thursday--Wheatless Day
No wheat whatever and one meatless meal.

Friday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Saturday--Porkless Day
No pork whatever, one meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

MEATLESS means no fresh meat--beef, pork, mutton, veal or lamb—and no preserved meat—beef, bacon, ham or lard.

WHEATLESS means no wheat whatever—no bread, cake, rolls, pastry or crackers made from wheat, graham or whole wheat flour; and no macaroni, spaghetti or wheat cereals.

PORKLESS means no fresh or salted pork, bacon, ham or lard.

Help Feed Those Who Fight for You

Alfred M. Coats,
Federal Food Administrator
for Rhode Island.

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IN KITCHEN FOR REFERENCE

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 17, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beeckman	Peter King
Edward J. Berwind	William MacLeod
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. I. Hare Powel
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew R. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Stillman
Otis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garrettson	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tisdall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman

EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Dividend Day

January 19, 1918

Deposits made on or before that day commence to draw interest on that day.

GRANT P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

No. 1565

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$496,200 00
Overdrafts, unsecured, $101 01		101 00
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917)		100,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3 1-2 and 4 per cent		56,127 00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded, or bills payable	50,261 00	
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	161,561 83	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		215,122 83
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		2,035 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		4,950 00
Value of banking house		20,000 00
Real Estate owned other than banking house		2,000 00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		45,414 00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		89,974 53
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,779 91
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)		7,686 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		5,000 00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)		1,200 00
Total		$1,015,023 36

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		65,000 00
Undivided Profits	$48,949 85	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	11,702 99	37,246 86
Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)		4,300 00
Circulating Notes outstanding		49,900 00
Net amounts due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		86,861 52
Individual deposits subject to check		573,113 74
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		15,000 00
Certified checks		2,472 23
Dividends unpaid		28 00
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank		50,000 00
Total		$1,015,023 36

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

County of Newport, ss:

I, Geo. H. Proud, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of November, 1917.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. CANDLEY,
} Directors.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR AND OTHER HISTORY MAKING EVENTS OF YEAR 1917

Entrance of United States Into Conflict Outstanding Development of Past Twelve Months—Political Upheaval in Russia Affects Struggle—British and French Smash Teuton Lines on West Front—Austro-Germans Launch Drive Against Italy.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

THE WORLD WAR.

After three and a half years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great nations of the world, together with many of the smaller ones, are still at death grips, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to exist a year ago.

Undoubtedly the greatest development of the year was the entrance of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the tremendous resources and man power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente allies, in the opinion of military experts, has more than off-set the advantages gained by Germany and her allies during the past twelve months and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until a time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more outstanding events in the past year. Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been occurrences of a political nature which have had a far-reaching effect upon the titanic conflict.

Chief among the political upheavals of the year was the Russian revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Czar Nicholas and culminated during the closing months of the year in a counter-revolution which practically eliminated Russia from the ranks of the nations opposed to the central powers. From a military standpoint the chief events of the year have been the launching of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entry of the United States into the war; the British offensives on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders and still later on the 35-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians against Italy, which resulted in the overrunning of northern Italy by the Teutonic allies.

The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Siam and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the overthrow of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of France and her allies and other events important in themselves were overshadowed by the greater developments of the year.

American Peace Effort Fails.

As the year opened the only military movements of importance in progress were those aimed by Germany and her allies to complete the annihilation of Roumania and attention was centered upon the request that had been made by President Wilson that the various belligerent nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed. The replies seemed to preclude any further action by the United States as a peacemaker, but on January 22 President Wilson in an address before the senate laid down the principles which he declared should guide the United States in participating in a league to enforce peace at the close of the present war.

On January 31, Germany announced the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare.

President Wilson acted promptly, severing diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3.

The Cunard liner Laconia was sunk without warning off the Irish coast February 25 with the loss of 13 lives, including those of two American women.

On February 28, it was announced that the United States government was in possession of a communication addressed by the German foreign minister to the German minister at Mexico City, instructing him to propose an alliance between Germany and Mexico, and to suggest that as soon as war with the United States was certain, the president of Mexico communicate with Japan, offering to mediate between Japan and Germany. As a reward Mexico was promised general financial support from Germany and the reconquest of lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The United States department of state announced, March 12, that it had determined to place armed guards upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the German war zone. March 14, it was learned that the American steamship Algonquin had been sunk without warning by a German submarine. On the same day China severed diplomatic relations with Germany and seized German merchant ships in the harbor at Shanghai.

Czar Nicholas Dethroned.

On March 15, the Russian revolutionary movement, which had begun with food riots and strikes, culminated in the abdication of Czar Nicholas both for himself and his son. Pending the meeting of a constituent assembly the government was vested in the executive committee of the Duma and a newly chosen council of ministers with Prince Lvoff as premier.

The German forces on the west front, on March 17, began a general retirement on a front of 85 miles from south of Arras to Soissons, falling back to new lines which had been prepared.

The relations between Germany and the United States were further strained March 18 by the receipt of reports of the sinking of three American steamers, the City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia, fifteen of the latter's crew being lost.

On March 21, President Wilson issued a proclamation calling congress in special session on April 2.

The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed without warning, March 22, 21 men including seven Americans, being lost.

United States Declares War.

On April 2, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and called for a declaration of a state of war with Germany. On April 4, the senate passed a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. The resolution was adopted by the house of representatives April 6 and was signed by the president the same day. At the same time 91 German-owned vessels in American ports were seized by the government. Cuba declared war on Germany on April 7. The following day, Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

The British forces on the west front began the first great offensive of 1917 on April 9, penetrating the enemy positions north and south of Arras to a depth of from two to three miles.

The French forces launched an offensive against the enemy on a 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, April 16, and after three days' fighting reported the capture of more than 17,000 prisoners.

The first American casualties in the war were reported April 28, when the armed American tank steamer Vacuum was sunk by a submarine and several American gunners were lost.

American Fleet in Action.

It was learned on May 18, that a squadron of American destroyers under Rear Admiral Simms had safely crossed the Atlantic and had been patrolling the seas in war service since May 4.

The United States army draft bill became a law May 18 when President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure and issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as registration day.

During the early part of June growing unrest in Russia began to attract the attention of the allies. On June 1, workmen and soldiers seized Kronstadt, the Russian fortress defending Petrograd, and repudiated the provisional government. On June 3, the American commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, and the American railroad commission, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived safely at Russian ports. On June 7, the Russians in possession of Kronstadt yielded to negotiations and recognized the provisional government.

In the meantime the American preparations for the war were proceeding rapidly. On June 5, nearly 10,000,000 men of military age registered for military service under the selective draft law. On June 8, Major General John J. Pershing, who had been selected to head the American expeditionary forces in France, arrived with his staff in London. On the same day Washington reported the safe arrival in France of 100 American aviators, the first American fighting forces to reach that country.

King Constantine Dethroned.

A solution of the Greek situation, which had endangered the operations of the allies in the Balkans, was reached June 12 when on the demand of France, Great Britain and Russia, King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, who was known to be favorably inclined toward the allies. London reported another big raid by Zeppelins on June 13, in which 157 persons were killed and many injured.

The subscriptions to the first American Liberty loan closed June 15, the loan being oversubscribed by $750,000,000.

On June 26, it was announced that the first contingent of American troops, under command of Major General Sibert, had arrived safely in France.

The new Greek cabinet, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, went into office on June 27 and two days later the new government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

On the first of July, the Russian forces, under the personal leadership of War Minister Kerensky, electrified the allies by launching a powerful offensive on an 18-mile front in Galicia, capturing many strongly fortified towns and taking thousands of prisoners. For two weeks the Russians continued to advance along a front that widened to 100 miles, but on July 19 the Russian offensive collapsed and turned into a rout, when many Russian regiments mutinied and fled. Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvoff as premier of Russia on July 20.

The first political crisis in the German cabinet during the war resulted on July 14 in the resignation of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Georg Michaelis. On July 22, Siam declared war against Germany, and Austria-Hungary, bringing the number of the allied nations to sixteen.

British Launch Great Offensive.

The British launched their second great offensive of the year on the Flanders front on July 31, attacking on a 20-mile front from Dixmude to Warneton, after three weeks of intense artillery preparation. The British forced their way into the German lines to a depth of two to two and a half miles, taking ten villages and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Pope Benedict, on August 14, transmitted peace proposals to all belligerent and neutral governments.

The Italian forces opened a grand offensive on August 19, attacking on a front 40 miles long from Tolmino to the Adriatic sea. On August 25, the Italians captured Monte Santo, an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front. Two more nations entered the war on the side of the allies in August. Liberia declaring war on Germany August 7, and China declaring war on both Germany and Austria-Hungary August 14. On August 28, President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict was made public. It declared that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." Other allied governments later adopted President Wilson's note as their own reply to the pope.

Early in September the Italians continued to make progress in their drive on the Isonzo front, announcing on September 4 the capture of 11 strongly fortified mountains, causing an 11-mile breach in the Austrian lines and resulting in the capture of 27,000 prisoners.

Chaos Threatens In Russia.

Conditions in Russia grew more chaotic during the month of September. General Kornilloff, commander in chief of the Russian armies, on September 10 demanded that all civil and military powers be placed in his hands. Premier Kerensky immediately deposed General Kornilloff and civil war threatened as Kornilloff, at the head of a large force of troops, marched on Petrograd. The rebellion collapsed, however, on September 13 when General Kornilloff agreed to surrender to General Alexieff, chief of staff of the Russian army.

The first American casualties in France were announced on September 4, when four Americans were killed in a German raid on American hospitals in France. America's war preparations were continued rapidly, the first contingent of five per cent of the new National army arriving at their cantonments September 5.

The replies of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Pope Benedict's peace proposals were made public September 21. They accepted the pope's offer as a basis for the beginning of negotiations, but made no definite concessions.

Italians Driven Back.

The great Austro-German offensive against the Italians was launched along the Isonzo front October 24, and within ten days the Teuton forces had retaken all the territory won by the Italians in two months' fighting and had overrun all of northern Italy.

The United States began to take a more active part in the fighting during October, the first American troops going into the first line trenches in France on October 23. On October 17 the American transport Antilles, returning from France, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 67 lives. The second American Liberty loan of $3,000,000,000 closed October 27 with an oversubscription of nearly $2,000,000,000. Several more South American nations took a decided stand in favor of the allies in October. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany October 6 and Uruguay took similar action the following day. On October 26 Brazil declared the existence of a state of war with Germany.

There were evidences of internal disturbances in Germany during the month, a mutiny of German sailors at Ostend being reported October 18. On October 30 Count George von Hertling was made imperial chancellor of Germany, Chancellor Michaelis having resigned.

On the sea the chief event of the month was the sinking by two German raiders of two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea on October 17. On October 31 the American transport Finland, returning from France, was struck by a torpedo and eight men were killed.

Italians Stop Invaders.

Big events crowded fast upon each other during the month of November. The Italians, after reforming their lines back of the Tagliamento river, were forced to execute a further retreat, falling back to the Piave river. The Italians, re-enforced by British and French armies, which reached the Italian front November 25, withstood repeated attacks launched by the Austro-German armies, holding their lines at all points along the Piave.

On November 20 the British opened the greatest offensive of the year on the west front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. In a surprise attack, begun without the usual artillery preparation, the British infantry under General Byng, headed by a large force of tanks, smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.

Russia was thrown into civil war during the month by a counter-revolution by means of which the bolsheviki, under the leadership of M. Lenine, seized the government at Petrograd on November 8. Premier Kerensky fled from Petrograd, and other members of the cabinet of the provisional government were arrested. On November 10 the rebel government made Lenine premier. Kerensky, at the head of a body of loyal Cossack troops, attacked Petrograd November 12, but was badly defeated. The bolsheviki were apparently in full control of Russia by November 22, when the Lenine government proposed a general armistice to all belligerents.

American troops on the west front suffered their first casualties on November 3 when German troops raided a salient held by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taking 12 prisoners. On November 5 the American patrol boat Alcedo was sunk by a torpedo and 21 were lost.

During the last days of November and the early part of December the Germans made determined efforts to regain some of the territory captured by the British around Cambrai but the British held a large portion of the ground taken, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. The Austro-German forces began a new offensive in Italy early in December, forcing the Italian lines back for a distance of several miles at some points.

Early in December it was announced that a large number of national guard troops from the United States had arrived in France, units from every state being included. On December 7, the United States congress declared the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The following day it was announced that the American destroyer Jacob Jones had been sunk by a German submarine with a loss of 64 men.

The Russian situation was further complicated by a new revolt against the bolsheviki government launched by Generals Kaledines and Kornilloff, Cossack leaders.

British, French and Italian troops on December 10, captured Jerusalem, which for 673 years has been under the undisputed sway of the Moslems.

On December 16, it was announced that Russian and Teuton emissaries had signed a four-weeks' armistice, one provision of which was that peace negotiations should begin immediately.

THE WAR CONGRESS

The first "war session" of the Sixty-fifth congress which opened on April 2, was the most momentous session in the history of the United States up to that time.

The first war bill passed by congress was one authorizing the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000,000 and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase securities of governments at war with Germany to the amount of $3,000,000,000.

The army conscription act was passed by the house April 28 by a vote of 397 to 24 and by the senate on May 1 by a vote of 81 to 8.

The first big war appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating $3,281,091,511.63 for the army and navy, was passed in the house May 2 with one opposing vote and in the senate May 10 without a roll call.

The measure known as the espionage act, intended to prevent disloyal acts on the part of residents of the United States and also containing provisions giving the president power to place an embargo on exports, was signed by the president June 15.

A bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the development of the air service was passed without a record vote by the senate on June 18 and by the house on June 28.

The food control act, under which broad powers were given to the president for the regulation of the sale of food and fuel, was passed in the house June 23 by a vote of 365 to 5 and in the senate July 21 by a vote of 81 to 6.

The second great bond issue act, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $7,538,945,950 and war-savings certificates to the amount of $2,000,000,000, was passed in the house September 6 and in the senate September 15.

The revenue act, first introduced in the house May 9, was passed by the house May 23, but was not passed by the senate until September 10. The conference report was accepted October 2. The measure provides for the raising of nearly $3,000,000,000 annually, largely from income and excess profits taxes.

The second big war appropriations act, carrying a total of $5,356,660,016.93, including $635,000,000 additional for the emergency shipping fund, was approved by the president October 6.

The second session of the war congress opened December 3, and the following day President Wilson delivered a message declaring that nothing will turn the United States aside from its task until the war is won.

During December both houses of congress opened far-reaching investigations into the war preparations of the war and navy departments.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

The year 1917 was marked by many disasters on land and sea, aside from those resulting from the land and naval operations of the countries at war. Thousands of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by fires, explosions, earthquakes, tornadoes and other destructive agencies in all parts of the world.

On January 5, an earthquake in Formosa caused the death of 300 persons. On January 27, an earthquake killed 50 persons on Bali Island, Malay archipelago.

On February 2, an explosion and fire in a Chicago tenement killed 25. On February 3, 39 were killed and 344 hurt in a ship explosion at Archangel. On the same day an explosion at Yokohama killed 100. On February 21, the British transport Mendi was sunk in a collision, 625 South African laborers being lost.

On March 11, a tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20 persons and on March 23, 38 were killed and more than 200 injured when a tornado wrecked part of the city of New Albany, Ind.

Explosions in a Russian ammunition plant near Chester, Pa., killed 112 persons April 10. An explosion in the Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., April 27, caused a loss of 119 lives.

May 22, the city of Gyoengyoes, Hungary, was devastated by fire. Thirty lives were lost and great damage was done by a storm in Kansas May 25 and the following day tornadoes in central Illinois killed 150 persons and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. May 29, many persons were killed in tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas.

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San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns were partially destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire June 7. More than 150 men perished in a blazing mine at Butte, Mont., June 9. Thirteen were killed and many injured when a water tank fell on the steamer Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.

A Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into the rapids, July 1, and 28 were killed. A mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62 men on July 25.

A mine explosion at Clay, Ky., caused the loss of 31 lives on August 4. Nineteen were lost when the British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, was sunk by a floating mine on August 10. Eighteen were killed in a trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn., August 13. On August 19, a disastrous fire swept Saloniki, Greece, destroying a large part of the city.

Many persons were killed in a typhoon and flood at Tokio, October 2, and a thousand persons were reported drowned in great floods in Natal, South Africa, October 28.

About 1,200 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed December 6 by an explosion and fire which followed a collision in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., between Mont Blanc, a French munition ship, and the Imo, laden with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Industrial unrest was apparent in the United States throughout 1917, largely as a result of war conditions and in spite of efforts made by the government, aided by leaders of organized labor, to prevent strikes which would delay the nation's war preparations.

Early in the year a nation-wide strike of the skilled railroad employees, which had been averted in 1916 by the passage of the Adamson law, providing indirectly for an increase in wages, was again threatened, owing to the fact that the placing of the Adamson law in operation was delayed pending a decision by the United States Supreme court on its validity. The threatened strike was averted March 18 by the capitulation of the railroad managers. On the following day the United States Supreme court handed down a decision holding the Adamson law constitutional.

Serious troubles were precipitated in the Arizona copper fields July 1 when the miners struck. Disorders were reported from several points and on July 12 the people of Bisbee, Ariz., deported 1,200 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who it was charged had fomented the strikes in the copper mines. On July 31, 32 I. W. W. leaders were deported from Gallup, N. M. On August 1, Frank Little, I. W. W. leader, who had been prominent in the Arizona troubles, was lynched at Butte, Mont., where he had gone to take part in a strike of miners and where he was alleged to have made speeches attacking the government.

A serious tie-up of all shipbuilding plants in the country was threatened in August and September. Machinists and boilermakers in Eastern shipyards went on strike August 21 and 25,000 skilled mechanics and other workmen struck in San Francisco September 17. On September 20, President Wilson named a commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson and representing both employers and employees, to act as his personal representatives in allaying labor troubles during the war. The strike in the San Francisco shipyards was ended September 26 through the efforts of the government mediators.

Leaders of organized labor in the United States took a decided stand throughout the year in support of the government preparations for war and against antiwar propaganda. At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo in November, union labor pledged its solid support to the government in the prosecution of the war.

The railroads of the country faced another crisis during the closing months of the year when demands were made by the four brotherhoods for wage increases averaging 40 per cent, affecting, directly and indirectly, approximately 2,000,000 railroad employees.

Labor troubles of the year were closely allied with economic developments, growing out of the increased cost of living in the United States. In order to prevent further increases in prices government regulation of many industries was undertaken as a war measure. On May 19, President Wilson selected Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian relief commission, as head of a food control board, and later, on August 11, following the passage by congress of a food-control bill, Mr. Hoover was made food administrator. On August 21, President Wilson issued an order fixing the basic prices for bituminous coal in the producing districts of the country. On August 23, President Wilson appointed Dr. H. A. Garfield fuel administrator for the United States. On August 30 the United States wheat committee fixed the basic price for the 1917 crop at $2.20 a bushel.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Danish West Indies, purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000, passed under the jurisdiction of the United States January 27, and were renamed the Virgin Islands.

Serious race riots in East St. Louis, Mo., July 2, resulted in the killing of more than 20 negroes and two white men and a heavy property loss by fire. The riots were followed by prosecutions by state officials and a congressional investigation.

Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry (colored) started a race riot at Houston, Tex., August 23, resulting in the death of 15 whites and several negroes.

Interest in the general elections on November 6 was centered in New York and Chicago, where Socialist tickets were defeated by large majorities. Judge Hylan, Democratic nominee, was elected mayor of New York over fusion, Republican and Socialist candidates.

In Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, ten policemen and a woman were killed by the explosion of a bomb found in a church and taken to police headquarters.

Thirteen negroes, convicted by court martial of participating in the race riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, were hanged at San Antonio, December 11. Forty-one others were given life sentences.

The house of representatives, on December 17, adopted a resolution, already adopted by the senate, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The friction between the United States and Mexico, which had threatened for two years or more to result in open warfare, began to disappear early in 1917 and when the attention of the people of the United States was focused upon more important matters by the entrance of the United States into the world war, the Mexican "crisis" faded from the public view.

Despite the failure of negotiations with the Carranza government President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and on February 5, General Pershing and his troops marched out of Mexico after having been in that country almost a year.

On March 11, General Carranza was formally elected president of Mexico. From this time on conditions in Mexico became more tranquil and there were evidences that President Carranza was succeeding in restoring order in the republic. It was not until late in the year that Villa again became active. On November 13, troops led by Villa's aids, captured Ojinaga, on the American border, after a hard fight. Several hundred Carranza soldiers fled across the border and were interned in the United States.

POLITICS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A spirit of unrest was apparent in many widely separated countries in 1917, leading in some cases to revolution and civil war. The revolution in Russia, resulting in the abdication of Czar Nicholas and the forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece were events closely allied with the war. Disturbances in China, including an attempt to restore the monarchy, were influenced partly by the war. Conditions in China were unsettled until June 30, when under the influence of monarchists, Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his resumption of the throne of China. Civil war immediately broke out and on July 10 the attempt to restore the monarchy collapsed. On July 13 the monarchist army, led by Chang Hsun, surrendered after a battle at Peking. The republican government was firmly established again and later declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Civil war in Cuba threatened to disrupt that country during the early months of the year. The rebels were badly defeated in several engagements and on March 7, Gomez, their leader, was captured. The rebellion was stamped out quickly after the capture of Gomez.

Great Britain continued to wrestle with the Irish problem throughout the year. The Irish nationalists, on March 7, demanded immediate home rule and marched out of the house of commons in a body. On July 25 a convention proposed by Premier Lloyd George and representing all factions in Ireland met for the purpose of drafting a home rule constitution for Ireland.

Some misunderstandings between the United States and Japan over far Eastern matters were cleared away by the signing by diplomatic representatives of the two countries on November 2 of an agreement by which the United States recognizes the fact that Japan has special interests in China because of its proximity but guarantees the territorial integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door policy in that country.

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A College Education.

A story not new, but worth repeating is once again going the rounds in England. Two bootmakers, whose establishments faced each other in the village high street, were very distinctly rivals. One of them had a son at college and, in the first week of his vacation, there appeared in the shop window the motto: "Mens Conscia Recto." His rival over the way was for some time a little nonplussed, but within a few days he arose to the occasion and there appeared in his window a card bearing the legend, "Men's and Women's Conscia Recti."—Christian Monitor.

Telltale Eyes and Toes.

The eyes tell the story of guilt when all the other muscles are controlled. This you will learn in the eleventh chapter of Darwin's book. Sometimes, when the face is controlled, as in the case of natives of India, other muscles are uncontrollable. Sir Henry Maine declares that in India the judge can tell when a native is lying by watching his toes. He keeps his face perfectly straight and his eyes expressionless, but his toes begin to wiggle as soon as he begins to lie.

Men of Rare Value.

"I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. It is a mere commonplace and everyday piece of knowledge that what these men did has produced untold millions of wealth, in the narrowest economical sense of the word."—Huxley.

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JERUSALEM MOST FOUGHT FOR CITY IN THE WORLD

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CROSS DISPLACES CRESCENT

Down Through the Ages the Holy City Has Been Prey of Half the Races of the World and Has Been Destroyed and Rebuilt Many Times.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than twelve hundred years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. The last Christian ruler of Jerusalem was the German emperor Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

In sentiment and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad.

Since the days when David wrested it from the hands of Jebusites to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prey of half the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of that Richard the Lion Hearted who strove in vain for its possession more than seven hundred years ago.

The historic city has been destroyed and rebuilt times without number, only to finally fall for the second time into the hands of Christian British.

Great Moral Victory.

The gigantic British encircling strategy took in, on the south, the little town of Bethlehem, where Christ was born, 2,017 years ago. There seems to be no doubt that the capture of Jerusalem is one of the most stupendous moral victories of the war.

It is a unique fact that British leaders and British armies now, as in the centuries past, are still the tenacious, successful foes of Mohammed's people. In the twelfth century Richard Coeur de Lion, in penitence for fancied sins, decided to absolve himself of mundane taints by engaging in an altruistic campaign for the deliverance of Jerusalem to Christian control. In a series of campaigns he fought the mighty Saladin through many sanguinary battles to a truce. He found it impossible to maintain a maximum fighting strength through the extreme line of communications. Disease and misfortune reduced his armies to nomadic bands, which were, some of them, taken as slaves by the Mussulmans. Others roamed the continent for years or engaged in mercenary wars wherever they found chieftains willing to employ them.

Richard himself became a fugitive, was arrested by enemies while struggling his way through Austria, and only released when friends in Britain raised enormous ransoms.

Interesting Campaign.

It is an interesting campaign that has just been successful in restoring Jerusalem. A glance at the geographical nature of the land over which the British advanced from Gaza to Jaffa to Jerusalem is intensely interesting.

Palestine, an almost regular rectangle, may be divided into four equal parts lengthwise for this purpose. The strip along the Mediterranean sea is flat country, a continuous plain. The next strip to the east is mountainous. It resembles in general character the Catskill country of New York state, except that the hills and mountains are not so heavily wooded.

The third strip from the coast is a great depression through which the River Jordan flows.

The fourth is the plateau land which rises beyond the Jordan.

By taking the coastal route the English were able to advance with little trouble from natural obstacles. Some distance above Askelon the invading army apparently forked, one branch continuing up the coast to Jaffa and the other turning northwestward toward Jerusalem, which lies in the hilly country.

Story of Jerusalem.

The Tell el-Amarna tablets reveal there was an important town on the site of Jerusalem in the fifteenth century B. C., called Urusalim. The earliest mention of the place in Scripture is in Gen. 14:8, where Melchisedek is called "King of Salem." It next appears as the Jebus, the stronghold of the Jebusites, which long held out against the Israelite invaders.

With King David a new chapter opens, for it was he who made the final conquest of the fortress, joining the lower city with the citadel of Mount Zion. The first temple there was built by Solomon, and the story of its construction and the articles used as outlined in the Scripture story give some idea of its magnificence.

After the revolt of Jeroboam, the city was successively attacked by Shishak, king of Egypt, 935 B. C.; the Philistines and Arabs, 850 B. C.; Jehoash, king of Israel, 786 B. C., all of whom billeted more or less damage.

In 701 B. C. Sennacherib laid siege to Jerusalem, but was forced to withdraw. In 597 and more effectually in 588 Babylon took possession of the city, sacked it and deported the "elite" of its inhabitants to Babylon. Jerusalem was then reduced to the position of an insignificant town.

A new chapter begins with the return of the exiles under Zerubbabel and Joshua 536 B. C. A new temple was begun in 535 and after a long delay caused by the machinations of the Samaritans, was completed in 515. Ezra, with another band of captives returned there in 458 and established the law, while Nehemiah rebuilt the wall, and again Jerusalem became the shrine of Israel.

Lapse in History.

We know practically nothing of its history for more than a century, until in 332, Alexander the Great conquered Syria. The gates of Jerusalem were opened to him, and he left the Jews in peaceful occupation.

The revolt of the Maccabees brought, however, a fresh succession of troubles upon it. It was besieged by the Greeks in 139, 134, 65 and 63 B. C., and the temple was pillaged in 55 B. C. The Roman domination under Herod brought an interval of peace. Herod built a palace, restored the citadel Antonia, and in 10 B. C. began the erection of the third temple.

Jerusalem is very closely identified with the earthly life of Jesus Christ. It was to the great Jewish festival there he was taken by his parents. Here they lost him and on returning found him conversing with the wise men.

It was to the city he looked when he uttered his plaintive cry, "O Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them sent unto thee," finishing by predicting its doom, which occurred just over seventy years later.

It was to Jerusalem he went for the last week of his life, "the Passion week," as we term it, and on entering the city on an ass the thronging crowds cast down branches of palm trees, hailing him as king.

Walk to Golgotha.

His mock trial in Pilate's hall and walk to Golgotha outside the city, where on the cross the world's Redeemer was crucified, add most profound interest to Jerusalem. It was within sight of the city, with the disciples around him, that Christ ascended to heaven, leaving for his followers the command to go out into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, and to begin the story of the evangel in Jerusalem.

Here 40 days later Peter preached to the thronging crowds assembled at Jerusalem for the Passover. This marvelous sermon created such a powerful impression that 3,000 responded to his summons.

In the early days of the Christian era the Jews were in constant revolt against the Roman power. At length Titus, son of Vespasian, was sent to take and destroy the city. In spite of a heroic Jewish defense and after a siege of 143 days it fell to Titus in 70 A. D.

The greater part of the populace was put to the sword and the city entirely razed by the plow. So that, according to Christ's prophecy, not one stone remained upon another. The numbers who perished in this siege, according to Josephus, amounted to above a million souls, and the captives to almost a hundred thousand.

In 134 A. D. the rebellion of Bar Cocheba was the signal for another devastation, but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganized it. When the Roman empire eventually became Christian, the Jews acquired the right to visit Jerusalem annually to lament over the ruins of their loved city.

In 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was founded. In 362 Julian attempted to rebuild the temple, but was prevented.

The next important epoch was about 460, when the Empress Eudocia visited Palestine and expended large sums on the improvement of the city. A church was built above the pool of Siloam, and after having completely disappeared for many centuries it was recovered by F. J. Bliss when making his exploration of Jerusalem.

The empress also erected a large church in honor of St. Stephen north of the Damascus gate. The site of this church was discovered in 1874 and it has since been rebuilt.

In 532 Justinian erected important buildings, fragments of which remain incorporated with the mosque, but these and the other Christian buildings were ruined in about 614 by the destroying King Chosroes II.

Justinian a Builder.

A short breathing space was allowed the Christians after this storm, and then the young strength of Islam swept over them. In 637 Omar conquered Jerusalem after four months' siege. Under the comparatively easy rule of the Omniad caliphs Christians did not suffer severely. Though excluded from the temple area, they were free to use portions of the Holy Sepulcher.

This, however, could not last under the fanatical Fatimate caliphs, who succeeded them, and the suffering of the Christians then led to that extraordinary series of invasions commonly called the Crusades. The Crusaders were a semireligious and a semi-military movement. They represented the passions and ideas of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—its chivalry, its hatred of Mohammedanism and its desire to possess the spots hallowed by the sufferings of our Lord. Their long continuance shows the intensity of the sentiments which possessed them. During this period Palestine was harried for about a hundred years and the undying tradition of which no doubt retarded the final triumph of Christianity over the Arab. In 1247 Jerusalem became subject to Egypt for 270 years until the Ottoman sultan, Selim I, conquered Syria in 1517, and Turkish possession has continued to the present day and under rule practically without a history.

Singularly Situated.

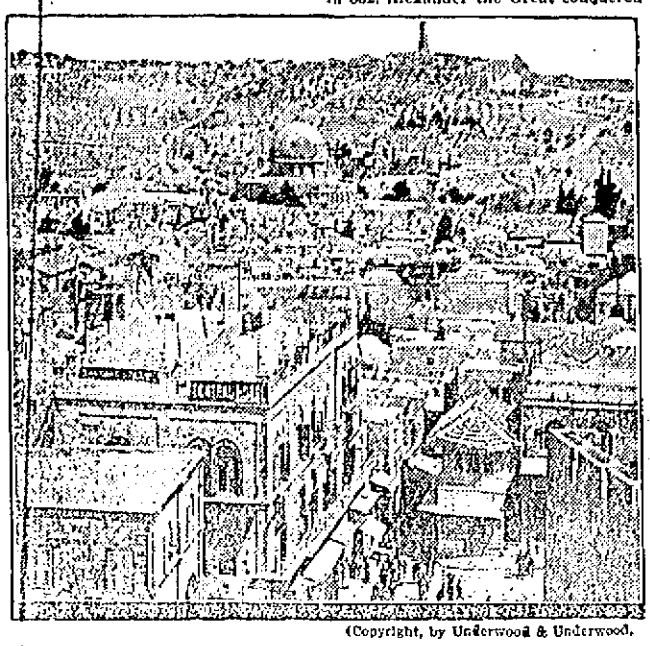
In 1187 Jerusalem fell to Saladin, who rebuilt its walls. From 1229 to 1241 the German Christians held Jerusalem, but in 1244 a fearful massacre swallowed up the last relics of Christian occupation. In 1517 it was conquered by the Sultan Selim I, and since then it has been a Turkish city. Selim's successor, Suleiman the Magnificent, restored the fortifications, which since that time have been little altered.

The situation of Jerusalem is in several respects singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned not from its being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judea, like most of the towns and villages, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest tablelands of the country.

Although to a certain extent the four hills on which it is built—Zion, Moriah, Acra and Bezetha—may still be distinguished, their actual boundaries cannot be traced. The contour of these hills has been changed by the accumulation of debris of past centuries. Jerusalem is connected with its port, Jaffa, by a carriage road 41 miles and by a meter-gauge railway 54 miles, which was completed in 1892 and worked by a French company.

Prior to 1859, when the modern building period commenced, Jerusalem lay wholly within its sixteenth-century walls, and even as late as 1875 there were few private residences beyond their limits. At present Jerusalem without the walls covers a larger area than that within.

The last census gave the population as 60,000—Moslems 7,000, Christians 13,000, Jews 40,000. During the pilgrimage season it is increased by about 15,000 travelers.



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Heart of Modern Jerusalem.



Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces that captured Jerusalem.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin states that the war has exposed in its nakedness much that is low and contemptible. And the Berlin paper certainly should be familiar with such things.

When a fair young widow begins to scout for No. 2, she suspends further tender references to No. 1 until after she has bagged her quarry.

Emerson's "White Plague."

Although Ralph Waldo Emerson lived past the allotted three score years and ten, his health was undermined by tuberculosis, and only a rough sea voyage saved him at one time from dying of the disease. His wife and two of his brothers died from it, and his life was a struggle against it. However, it released his marvelous gift of genius and made him America's greatest essayist.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Horticultural News

IMPORTANCE OF SPRAY PUMP

Some Form of Apparatus, With Suitable Nozzles, Is Absolutely Essential for Orchard.

For the proper application of sprays some form of spray pump with suitable nozzles is absolutely essential. Most spray outfits are supplied with spray rods permitting the operator to direct the spray as desired. The hose should be of sufficient length to permit convenient spraying.

Spray outfits vary in size from small bucket pumps to gasoline power outfits for large-scale operations. Bucket pumps answer well for small home orchards where but a few trees are to be sprayed. Where the orchard interest is larger, and especially where older



Handy Spraying Outfit.

trees are to be treated, a barrel pump is essential. A barrel pump may be purchased for $20 to $25, depending on the equipment. In spraying, the outfit can be mounted upon a sled or placed in a cart or wagon. An outfit for operations on a still larger scale consists of a 100 or 200 gallon tank mounted upon a truck, having a strong double-acting handpump mounted upon it. For large commercial operations, gasoline power outfits are largely used.

MERITS OF THE GOOSEBERRY

Most Delicious Fruit to Be Eaten Out of Hand and Not Excelled for Jams and Jellies.

No fruit is more deserving of recognition than the gooseberry. Possessing peculiar merits all its own, the gooseberry must be known to be appreciated and understood. As a fruit to be eaten out of hand when ripe, it is most delicious, and its suitability for preserves, jams, jellies and buttery is not excelled by any other fruit.

Plant a few bushes in the garden or truck patch where they can be cultivated and cared for and not in some neglected corner where they are left to the mercies of the thick grasses, weeds and insect pests. Spray, cultivate and fertilize them and they will amply repay the care bestowed upon them.

Three years ago I set 25 two-year-old Houghton plants, says a writer in Farm and Home. The next year they bore 45 quarts of fine berries and last year they produced 119 quarts. I have grown plants that have produced a half-bushel each. A market at 10 cents a quart is not hard to find, which gives some idea of the productiveness and revenue-producing qualities of this fruit. If the grower lives in a community of English people he need not worry about a market, for the fruit is a favorite of the Britishers.

POINTS FOR APPLE STORAGE

Practical Suggestions Offered by Horticultural Department of Iowa State College.

The horticultural department of the Iowa Agricultural college offers the following suggestions for keeping apples on the farm:

"1. Keep only sound fruit, discarding all apples too green or too ripe.

"2. Store in a well insulated room, or by burying in chaff, straw or dirt, although the latter often imparts to them an earthy flavor.

"3. Try to maintain a temperature which approaches the freezing point as nearly as possible, but do not let the fruit freeze. Certain solid apples, such as the Newton or Spitzbergh, are not injured by freezing, if allowed to remain in that condition until used, and then thawed out gradually.

"4. During the fall, keep the room cool by opening the windows at night and closing them during the day.

"6. For best keeping, apples require much moisture in the air (about 80 per cent), but it should not be allowed to condense on the fruit.

"7. Keep the room perfectly ventilated.

"8. For fancy fruit, it may pay to wrap each apple in tissue paper."

FIRE BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES

Large Main Limbs Carrying Cankers Ought to Be Cut Out—Clean and Disinfect Wound.

Pear trees in which the blight has run down into the body are practically worthless and should be removed. Large main limbs carrying large blight cankers which usually destroy the limbs ought to be cut out. Where small blight pockets occur on the main limbs or trunk, the blight-cankered area should be cut back to a rim of healthy tissue, the wound scraped clean, disinfected with mercuric chloride and painted.

She Is the Rose.

"Come, and I will show you what is beautiful. It is a rose fully blown, beams the proud florist. See how she sits upon her mossy stem, the queen of flowers. Her leaves glow like fire. The air is filled with her sweet odor. She is the delight of every eye."

Horticultural News

HEADING BACK FRUIT TREES

Necessity of Cutting Out Diseased and Useless Branches Recognized by Fruit Grower.

Trees are better with a little pruning annually than with an occasional severe pruning. Some people head back their trees quite freely each year, while others who believe in unrestricted growth do not. Everyone recognizes the necessity of cutting out dead, diseased and useless branches and those which rub or interfere with each other.

Heavy pruning tends to produce wood. Old trees are rejuvenated by severe cutting back. Weak-growing



Tree Headed Back.

trees should be pruned more closely than strong growers. If a tree's energies are largely devoted to growing wood the quality and quantity of fruit must suffer. Winter pruning stimulates wood growth, and summer pruning diverts the energies to fruit bearing. Do the winter pruning while the tree is dormant and the summer pruning in June.

SPRAY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

Best Material for Insect Is Lime-Sulphur and May Be Applied in November or December.

Orchards known to be infested with San Jose scale should be sprayed as soon as the trees are defoliated by frosts. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the trees as scale insects will soon weaken the trees so no marketable fruit may be expected.

The best spray material for scale insects is lime-sulphur.

A good spray pump will be essential. It is highly desirable that the liquid be under high pressure and that it be well distributed. A power sprayer is best as no hand power can be expected to equal the original. But if only a few trees are to be sprayed a hand-power sprayer will answer the purpose.

Spraying may be done in November or December. Then if a second spraying seems desirable it may be given in the spring or late winter before the foliage is out.

APPLES FOR FAMILY TABLE

One-Half Acre Could Be Made One of the Most Satisfactory Pieces of Ground on Farm.

Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of apple orchards, one run for profit and one for the family. The commercial orchard is a specialty requiring skill, experience, and above all, a peculiar mental bent.

As to the small family orchard, there seems but one possible conclusion, namely this: Every farmer should have at least twenty-five bearing trees of mixed varieties for his own use. That would require just one-half an acre and by doing the right thing at the right time it could be made one of the most satisfactory pieces of ground on the whole farm.

BERRIES GOOD FOR ORCHARD

Place Is Not Complete Without Generous Selection—No Other Fruit to Replace.

An orchard is not complete without a generous selection as to kind and varieties of berries. Without the berry patch the orchard will hardly come up to your expectations in supplying fruits during the fruit-bearing season. In fact you will miss the berries and there will be no other fruit to take their place.

Leaf Crop Fertilizers.

Hen manure, nitrate of soda or other nitrogenous fertilizer may be put on onions and leaf crops if they do not seem to be growing well. About 300 pounds per acre is used.

Reduces Ice Bill.

Mix equal parts of cement and sifted sand with water, stiff enough to spread so you have a smooth surface, and have it one-third of an inch thick, or thicker if you wish. Let stand a few days to dry out. You have a good ice chest, keeps your ice longer and saves quite a bill.

The KITCHEN CABINET

A myriad homes of earth
Awake and stir to greet the morning sun.
Night falls; the candles blossom one by one.
Fires leap in the chimney's girth
The happiest home of all you see
Leaps daily into light and warmth for mine and me.

FOR CORNMEAL MEALS.

The Southern cook thinks the yellow cornmeal very much inferior to the white but with all the experiments to discover its per cent of fats and other nutrients there has as yet been found no marked difference as to food value.



Johnny Cake.—Take a cupful of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, salt and a teaspoonful of soda, one egg and a cupful of cornmeal sifted with a half cupful of flour. Bake in a well-greased dripping pan a half hour in a good hot oven. A spider cake baked in an iron frying pan well-greased, is prepared in the same way, but as it goes into the oven pour over it enough sweet milk to just cover the top. Bake in a hot oven.

Aristocratic Johnny Cake.—Take two tablespoonfuls of softened shortening, add the beaten yolks of four eggs, a pint of milk, a cupful each of cornmeal and flour, sifted with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and bake forty minutes in a hot oven. This recipe may be halved for a small family.

Coconut and Meal Pudding.—Take two tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, a tablespoonful of tapioca, a tablespoonful of coconut and a pint of milk, add a fourth of a cupful of molasses, mix and put into a baking dish, bake slowly two hours. Serve warm with cream or hard sauce.

Date Cornmeal Pudding.—Scald a pint of milk and pour it over a half cupful of cornmeal, add a tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar a half teaspoonful of cinnamon, three-fourths of a cupful of dates cut in pieces, and lastly two well-beaten eggs. Turn into a baking dish and bake until of the consistency of ordinary custard. Serve with hard sauce.

Nellie Maxwell

Camphor is now grown in Florida and Texas, the trees forming attractive hedges.

Demand for Imitation Leather.

Imitation leathers of certain grades and colors have a real market in Venice at this time, and the trade is growing, writes a correspondent. Formerly the demand was found almost exclusively among the makers of art furniture, but this has decreased because transport difficulties and restrictions placed upon articles of luxury have brought the manufacture and exportation of art furniture almost to a standstill.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed. 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

MISS EDITH M. TILLEY,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

NOTES.

REDWOOD.—A few items of interest to Newporters from the first volume of the Historical Magazine, 1880.

Abraham Redwood, son of Abraham Redwood and Mehitable Langford, came when young with his parents to reside at the healthy and beautiful spot of Rhode Island. He was educated chiefly at Philadelphia, agreeably to his future and expectations in life. He married Martha Coggeshall, of Newport, R. I., before he was twenty years of age, and lived at Newport until he was eighty, in a style of opulence becoming his fortune, mixed with the elegant simplicity of the Quaker.

His town-house and country-house indicated the riches and taste of the owner. The latter, now called the Redwood Farm, was owned in the year 1639, by John Coggeshall, of Newport, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island. It descended to his son, Joshua Coggeshall, and from him to Daniel Coggeshall, who in the year 1743 conveyed the said farm to Abraham Redwood, of Newport, for the sum of 6500 pounds current money of New England. The deed is dated Nov. 2, 1743, and is on record in the Town Clerk's Office in Portsmouth, R. I., (5th Book, No. 1 of Land Evidence, Page 368). The Redwood Farm is now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Elbert J. Anderson, a lineal descendant of Abraham Redwood.

Mr. Redwood's botanical garden was stored with curious foreign, as well as valuable indigenous plants, in either hot-houses, green-houses or the open grounds. While he indulged himself and friends in these rational amusements, he was not unmindful of the indigent and unfortunate. Industrious young men, struggling on to obtain a comfortable livelihood for themselves and parents, were objects of his peculiar regard. His munificence was not confined, however, to the scenes of ordinary life; but took so wide a range as to rank him with the Harvards, Yales and Berkeleys.

When Mr. Redwood had attained the middle age of life, there were but two colleges in New England, one at Cambridge, and one at New Haven; for a college in Rhode Island was not then contemplated.

In this state of New England education, Mr. Redwood conceived the judicious design of founding a Public Library, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Rhode Island. The "Redwood Library" was founded in Newport in 1747. This elegant building still exists, a beautiful monument of the correct taste of Mr. Harrison, the architect. When the building was completed, Mr. Redwood ordered that five hundred pounds sterling (a large sum in that day) be expended in London for books. This commission was judiciously and faithfully executed, so that, after receiving some donations from certain individuals, it was deemed the second best collection of English books in New England. The reverend and learned Dr. Ezra Styles was the librarian for nearly thirty years; and he has often declared that he owed his great attachment to literature to that fine collection.

It was the "Redwood Library" that rendered reading fashionable throughout the little community of Rhode Island during 70 or 80 years. It diffused a knowledge of general and particular history, geography and ethics. It opened to the youth of both sexes an acquaintance with antiquity; it gave them a knowledge of Greece and Rome, with Asia, modern Europe, the English classics and belles lettres generally. It sowed the seeds of the sciences, and rendered the inhabitants of Newport, if not a more learned, yet a better read, and more inquisitive people, than those of any other town in the British colonies; and this was owing to the kind liberality of Abraham Redwood.

Truth compels us to record the fact, that when a British army occupied Rhode Island, it, in a manner, destroyed the Redwood Library, by carrying off and giving away all the books of entertainment, such as English poetry, voyages and travels, and all the books on medicine, leaving behind little else than folios on serious subjects.

When the establishment of a college in Rhode Island was first contemplated by certain persons of the Baptist society, Mr. Redwood was applied to for aid, when he offered to give a thousand pounds sterling on condition that it should be erected on Rhode Island; but an association of wealthy individuals in the town of Providence offered still more, which fixed its location there.

JAMES BARKER

Born about 1617; died Newport, R. I., 1702.

Married about 1644 to Barbara, daughter of Thomas and Frances Dugan. He was first in care of his sister Christiana and her husband, Thomas Beecher. This Thomas Beecher had been captain of the Talbot in 1629, bringing passengers to America; the next year he came with his wife Christianna to Charlestown, Mass. He was a freeman in 1632, one of the first selectmen of Charlestown, Rep. to first Gen. Court of Mass., and for seven following sessions, "Captain of the Castle," 1645; died, 1647; inventory, £105 16s. Christianna mar. Nicholas Easton in 1638; so that James was thus associated again with the Eastons. Their movements were probably his, and by memorandum found on the margin of a copy of "Morton's Memorial" owned by Peter Easton (and who made the notes), we trace as follows: He says, "Came ashore in New England, 11th of May, 1634; wintered at Ipswich; thence Newbury in 1635; Hampton, 1638, and built there first English house." From here, in consequence of the Antinomian controversy, they removed to Pocasset (Portsmouth), R. I., and about this time it must have been that James rejoined them, "1639, 1st of May, in the morning," Peter Easton says, "Gave the name, 'Coaster's Harbor Island,' when on the way by boat from Portsmouth to Newport." He speaks of building the first windmill, 1663, and says, 1675, "came to live at east end of beach." It is probable that James Barker was of the Easton family till he attained something more than his majority. Family manuscript makes him in the care first of Thomas Beecher and then of Nicholas Easton till he came of age, which was about 1638, when his sister married Nicholas Easton. The Peter Easton from whom we have quoted died 1693, Dec. 12, 71 years old, leaving large estate and numerous posterity.

ANSWERS.

9044. CHADWICK—Patience and Edward Kenney married by Rev. Gardiner Thurston April 1, 1702.—Newport Vital Records Vol. 4.—G.E.

8875. GIDLEY—John married for his first wife, Sarah, the daughter of John Shackmaple. There is no record of any children by this marriage.—G.W.E.E.

4034. BAKER—From History of the Narragansett Church, Edition of 1907, edited by Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph. D., D. D., Note 661. Jeremiah Austin. The subject of this note, among the seven Jeremiah Austins said to have been living in Southern Rhode Island at this period, is believed to have been one of the three born in 1730. He was a great-grandson of Robert, who died about 1687 and who is the assumed ancestor of the Narragansett Austins; and a grandson of Jeremiah, who died in 1751. He was probably a son of Robert, who died before his father, in 1752, although Robert's brother Jeremiah also had a son Jeremiah born in 1730.

Entry. Church Records Vol. 2, p. 499. Jno. Innis married to Elizabeth Austen, both of North Kingston, by Mr. McSparran.

These notes give no information as to ancestry of Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Austin. Would suggest application to Town Records of South Kingstown, at Wakefield.

Note 661 refers to 2d Vol. where it says "This was Jeremiah Austin who a little before the subject was discussed, as before stated, found himself, after the death of his father, the owner of a single slave, his sole inheritance, whom he freed, from a belief that it was unjust to hold slaves, having to work himself as a daily laborer.—W.B.F.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, December 22d, 1917.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of

MARY KUCKAS

late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

NELSON H. BARNES,

12-22-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., October 25th, A. D. 1917

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 7349, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court December 11th, A.D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, in favor of George S. Harrington Co., a corporation duly created by law and doing business in the City of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Jeremiah W. Horton, of the City of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 30 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Jeremiah W. Horton, had on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 45 minutes past 12 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parce. of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: North partly by lands of the Young Men's Christian Association and partly by lands formerly of William B. Sherman, deceased, East by lands formerly of Charles E. Hammett, deceased, South by other said lands formerly of said Charles E. Hammett, East again by other lands of said Charles E. Hammett, South by Church Street and West by lands of Harry Aaron and Annie H. Aaron, be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of sale, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

1-5-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., October 25th, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 7347 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court December 11th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, in favor of Andrew Dutton Co., a corporation duly created under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and doing business in the City of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Jeremiah W. Horton of the City of Newport in said County, and doing business under the name of J. W. Horton & Company in said Newport, defendant, I have this day at 1 minute past 11 o'clock A. M. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Jeremiah W. Horton, had on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 6 minutes past 12 o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:—North partly by lands of the Young Men's Christian Association and partly by lands of William B. Sherman, deceased, East by lands formerly of Charles E. Hammett, deceased, South by other lands of said Charles E. Hammett, East again by other lands of said Charles E. Hammett, South by Church Street and West by lands of Harry Aaron and Annie H. Aaron, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of sale, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

1-5-1w

1918

Welcome! Happy New Year!

As we look back over the past year, there's many a thing that we see that went wrong, that didn't please you as we wished it might, and we wonder if there will ever come a New Year's day that will not bring with it these little regrets of past performances that didn't measure up.

We'll try—earnestly and conscientiously—to meet you on your own grounds, to make your way our way. We want this store to be your store in every sense. We can make it so, if you will help. Let's get together—form a little partnership. 'Twill be a wonderfully good paying investment for you.

Service and Satisfaction

A. C. TITUS CO. 225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

You Can SAVE COAL

by the use of any of the many

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

for sale by the

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,
Tel. 28 449 Thames St.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., October 25th, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 7318 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court December 11th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, in favor of R. C. Waterman Co., a corporation duly created by law and doing business in the City of South Hanover, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Jeremiah W. Horton, of the City of Newport, in said County, doing business under the name of J. W. Horton & Company, defendant, I have this day at 35 minutes past 11 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Jeremiah W. Horton, had on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 44 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and bounded and described as follows:—North partly by lands of the Young Men's Christian Association and partly by land formerly of William B. Sherman, deceased, East by lands formerly of Charles E. Hammett, deceased, South by other said lands formerly of said Charles E. Hammett, East again by other lands formerly of said Charles E. Hammett, South by Church Street, and West by lands of Harry Aaron and Annie H. Aaron, be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of sale, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

1-5-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., October 25th, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 7318 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court December 11th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1917, in favor of Strobeim & Romanus, a corporation duly created by law and doing business in the City of New York in the State of New York, plaintiff, and against Jeremiah W. Horton, of the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, and doing business in the said City of Newport under the name of J. W. Horton & Company, defendant, I have this day at 45 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Jeremiah W. Horton, had on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 55 minutes past 8 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:—North partly by land of the Young Men's Christian Association and partly by land now or formerly of William B. Sherman, deceased, East by lands formerly of Charles E. Hammett, deceased, South by other said lands formerly of said Charles E. Hammett, East again by other of said lands formerly of said Charles E. Hammett, South by Church Street and West by lands of Harry Aaron and Annie H. Aaron, be the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be Bounded and described

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

1-5-1w

Telephone Directory

The Spring Issue Closes for Entries and Corrections

January 24th at 5 p. m.

Notify Contract Office Call Newport 600

Providence Telephone Co.

1-5-3t 142 Spring Street

Enroll me as a Member of AMERICAN RED CROSS

Name.....

Street and No.....

City.....

State.....

WRITE PLAINLY

MAIL WITH $1.00 to Red Cross Xmas Membership Campaign, Butler Exchange, Providence.

Button, Flag and Certificate will be mailed you.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY

Manufacturing Confectioner

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to. CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY TELEPHONE CONNECTION All Goods are Pure Absolutely

CHURCH! LODGE! SOCIETY! SCHOOL! ATTENTION!!



ROBERT DOWNING

FORMERLY

The Famous Actor

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Evangelist and Lecturer

P. O., Aquidneck Branch, Newport, R. I.

Can be secured at very reasonable terms for any of the following beautiful illustrated

LECTURE RECITALS and TRAVELOGUES

"Every scene a painting. Every painting a work of art."

The Sign of the Cross By Wilson Barrett

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WITH RECITALS FROM HIS PLAYS

The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau

The New South. It's Heritage of Song and Story

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP THRU THE SOUTHLAND

and others on application

Study Elocution at Home

Mr. Downing has arranged a Three Months' Complete Course of Study of this wonderful art by mail.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL SPEAKING To allow you to judge for yourself, for 25c, he will send you ONE COMPLETE LESSON and information literature.

This will give you an idea of his simple method of home study—if not satisfied your money will be refunded

3 MONTHS' COURSE 3 DOLLARS

Every Pastor, Lodge Officer, Teacher and Leader of any Society should study this Course and KNOW HOW.

For any other information send stamped envelope. Address as above.

National Exchange Bank, Newport, R. I.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 16, 1917.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

At a session of said Court holden at Newport in and for said City of Newport on the seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION of Florence Crilley of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of Lawrence Crilley, it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made,

IT IS DECREED that his name be changed as prayed for, to that of Lawrence Crilley, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to had his name not been changed, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered a decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:
DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

Newport, December 22nd, 1917-3w.

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.

WINTER SHOES

Medium and Heavy Weight Shoes in appropriate styles for men, women and children.

RUBBER Footwear

of every kind in all sizes

MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES

Black or Tan Grain

SPECIAL---$4.00 a pair

HEADQUARTERS for MILITARY FOOTWEAR

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WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

Mackenzie & Winslow

INCORPORATED

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. L. Marsh & Co.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport National Bank will be held January 8, 1918, at 3 o'clock, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may legally come before it.

HENRY C. STEVENS, JR.,
Secretary.

1-15

"Meet me at Barney's."

Take some of the money you received for Christmas and buy a VICTROLA.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Notice of Meeting

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

181 THAMES STREET

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the office of the company on Monday, January 14, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. K. QUINN,
Treasurer.

1-5